

REPORT
OF THE
REVIEWING COMMITTEE
FOR
THE THREE AKADEMIES
(SAHITYA, LALIT KALA & SANGEET NATAK)
&
THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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1964

R E P O R T
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REVIEWING COMMITTEE FOR THE THREE AKADEMIES
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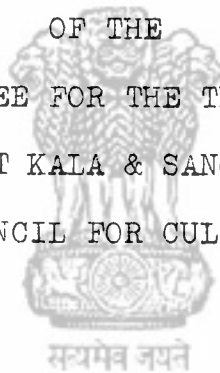


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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. The Reviewing Committee for the three National Akademies (Sahitya, Lalit Kala and Sangeet Natak) and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (I.C.C.R) was appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, in terms of their Order No.F.14-11/64-C.4, dated the 3rd March, 1964, to review the working of the three Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and to recommend the lines on which their activities should be directed in the national perspective. The Committee consisted of the following:-

Chairman

Dr H.L. Bhabha, F.R.S.,
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

Members

1. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay,
Chairman, All India Handicrafts Board.
2. Shri M.A. Chidambaram,
Madras.
3. Shri A.K. Ghosh,
Secretary (Science), Ministry of Education,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Secretary

Shri B.N. Bhardwaj,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were -

- (i) to make an appraisal of the **work** done by the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. since their inception;
- (ii) to suggest items and schemes in the fields covered by these organisations for inclusion in the 4th Plan and the perspective plan for 15 years along with estimates of financial outlay involved; and

- (iii) to make such other recommendations as the Committee might consider fit for improving the working of the said bodies and for strengthening activities in the fields covered by them.

3. The Committee held its first meeting on the 13th March 1964, which was inaugurated by the Education Minister, Shri M.C. Chagla. In the second sitting held on the 14th March 1964, the programme and procedure to be followed by the Committee was laid down. It was decided that the Committee should take up the examination of one organisation at a time. Subsequently the Committee met on 23rd March and 24th March at New Delhi, 2nd April at Bombay, 11th April and 6th to 9th August at New Delhi and on 22nd August 1964 at Bombay. The final meeting of the Committee was held on the 22nd October 1964 at ^{all} New Delhi. In ~~the~~ Committee held 14 sittings on 12 days.

4. In addition to the Secretaries of the three Akademies and I.C.C.R., the Committee invited a number of persons prominent in the fields of art, literature, dance, drama and music and those having intimate knowledge of the work of these bodies, to meet the Committee and to give their views and suggestions regarding the working of the organisations. The list of persons who met the Committee and those who sent their suggestions in writing is at Annexure I. These meetings and discussions were of considerable value to the Committee, as these afforded the members an opportunity of having free and frank discussions about the working of the Akademies and I.C.C.R.

5. The conclusions that the Committee has reached as a result of its deliberations and the considerations that have led to the conclusions, together with the recommendations, are set forth in the report. The recommendations of the Committee are in two parts. The first group of recommendations are of a general nature and are applicable to the three Akademies or to all the four organisations including the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The second group of recommendations have been given separately under each organisation and pertain only to that organisation.

6. The Committee is indebted to all those who have given oral and written evidence before the Committee and have thus helped it in its deliberations. The Committee also wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the Secretaries of the three Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the co-operation and courtesy which it received from them.

CHAPTER II
HISTORICAL AND GENERAL

1. With the advent of independence the cultural and intellectual renaissance in the country received a fresh impetus. The nation-wide revival of indigenous arts and traditional forms and styles of dance and music pointed to the need for national bodies in these fields to act as co-ordinating agencies and to stimulate the development of the fine arts, dance, drama, music and literature in the context of the promotion of cultural unity in the country. The need for cultural exchanges with the rest of the world was also keenly felt. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was, therefore, established in April 1950 and the three national Akademies in 1953 and 1954. The credit for this mainly goes to the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, whose clear vision and enthusiastic interest inspired the establishment of these organisations.

2. The last decade can be termed the formative stage for the four organisations. They were not without teething troubles. However, despite the initial difficulties which every new organisation working in an uncharted field inevitably has to face and within the limitations of resources and personnel, the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. have done significantly good work on a modest scale, though they have not been able to make sufficient impact on the public mind and their activities have not penetrated adequately into life in India generally.

3. Criticism has sometimes been voiced in the Press and in Parliament about the inadequacy and the limited

scope of the services rendered by the Akademies and I.C.C.P. This may be justified in the perspective of the vastness of the country's requirements. The period of consolidation for the four organisations is now over and they must enlarge their fields of activities, if they are to fulfil the aims for which they were set up. The Committee has made several recommendations for the extension of their activities and for increasing their effectiveness for the purposes in view.

4. It is a trite saying that man does not live by bread alone. The lives led by human beings require a cultural dimension sustained by experience of the arts and humanities, be it as creative artists or as an appreciative audience. Today creative development is as important to man's well being and happiness as his need for physical health. Compared with the financial support given to the development of science, which itself may be inadequate, the expenditure or the support of the arts and literature in India has been pitifully inadequate. If, therefore, the cultural life of the country is to be sustained and revitalized, increased public financial support to cultural institutions and organisations is a vital necessity.

5. The Committee has given careful thought to the constitution and structure of the Akademies. The Akademies of art in European countries are generally autonomous organisations with a membership of persons elected for their eminence in the relevant field of art. This membership in its turn elects a certain number of new members every year. Government has no say in the appointment of members, even though the Akademi may receive substantial funds from it.

6. The three Indian Akademies on the other hand have an entirely different constitution. They have a certain number of members nominated by the Central Government, certain others are either nominated by the State Governments or selected from panels put up by them, a certain number are nominated by certain recognised organisations or selected from panels put up by those organisations, and a certain number of persons eminent in the relevant arts are nominated by the rest of the membership. All these persons are nominated for a period of five years at a time, and there is in short no permanent membership.

7. The Akademies are also empowered to elect a category of persons called 'Fellows' for their eminence in the relevant fields. The number of such Fellows is restricted to a maximum of 20 or 30 depending on the Akademi. These Fellows are elected for life and the purpose of their election appears to be to confer an honour on those who are particularly distinguished in the relevant arts. They appear to have no function and are not associated with the working of the Akademi in any way. In their capacity as Fellows they are neither members of the General Body nor of the Executive Board of the Akademi concerned.

8. The Committee is of the view that it is desirable that the Akademies should eventually develop a character and structure similar to that of a well-established Akademi in Europe, having a permanent membership, which elects new persons into its membership every year, and are wholly independent of Government or any other body

so far as the election of members is concerned. The Committee is, however, aware that the revival of the arts in India has only taken place during the last few decades and the artists in India are generally still new to organisational and administrative activities. It, therefore, feels that although the establishment of Akademies of the arts on the European pattern should be the ultimate goal, it may be premature to do so in one step. The Committee also feels that the three Indian Akademies, with their present constitution and structure, have done good and valuable work and that this structure should not, therefore, be radically disturbed. The Committee, has, therefore, given considerable thought to the means of making a smooth and continuous transition from the present set up to that which in its opinion it is desirable to aim at, and the recommendations made in this Report will enable this continuous transition to be made.

9. The Committee has suggested certain modifications in the present constitution of the Akademies, which are of a relatively minor nature, but which will definitely improve their functioning. In addition, it has recommended that the maximum number of Fellows be raised with immediate effect to 50 for each Akademi and that 5 to 10 Fellows be elected every year so that this maximum is reached within a period of five to ten years. The Committee would prefer the maximum to be reached within five years, and this should be entirely possible without any lowering of standards in a country of the size of India with its ancient cultural and artistic traditions. The maximum number should be reviewed say after five years and may

be increased to 100 or even 200. It would not be inappropriate, in a country with a population of over 400 million and with its rich and diverse artistic heritage, to have several hundred Fellows - between 500 and 1,000 - in each of the Akademies after a decade or two.

10. The important change which the Committee has suggested is that the Fellows of each Akademi should be ipso facto members of the General Body of that Akademi. They will, therefore, form the continuing component of the General Body, and as the number of Fellows increases, their influence in the General Body will increase. The nominated members, being fixed in number, will form a decreasing fraction of the whole. Thus, the influence of the Fellows will increase and the responsibility for running the Akademies will eventually pass to the Fellows in a continuous manner. At a suitable stage, say five years hence, the constitution of the Akademies and their working may be reviewed again and at that stage it might be possible for Government to accept an amendment to the constitution, whereby the number of nominated persons is drastically decreased or eliminated altogether.

11. The Committee has also gone very carefully into the question of payment of grants to the institutions by the Akademies and has come to the conclusion that the work of releasing grants to institutions should be taken over from the Akademies by the Ministry of Education, which is better equipped to ensure that proper accounts are maintained and due check is exercised over their utilization.

12. The Committee has made a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activities of the three Academies and I.C.E.R. and a detailed study of their working and the problems confronting them. The Committee expresses the hope that its recommendations in the following chapters will remove the deficiencies and will result in the improved functioning of these organisations.



CHAPTER III

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee's recommendations contained in this Chapter are of a general nature and are applicable to all the three Akademies or to the Akademies and I.C.C.R.

.. Autonomy .. From the very beginning the three national Akademies and I.C.C.R. were conceived as autonomous organisations. Inaugurating the Sahitya Akademi, the late Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, declared that "once the Akademies are set up, the Government would refrain from exercising any control and leave the Akademies to perform their functions as autonomous institutions". The Committee, however, finds that there has not been adequate respect by Government for the autonomy of these organisations and that there has been too much interference in their day to day functioning. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that communications have been received by I.C.C.R. and the Akademies from junior officers of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (now Ministry of Education) with the result that there has been a lot of needless correspondence. The Committee strongly feels that there should be no place for directives issued at lower levels, if the autonomy of these organisations is to be respected and if they are to be allowed to fulfil the purpose for which they have been set up.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the President/Chairman and the Secretary of each of these organisations should have direct access to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education and that all communications from the Ministry to the Akademies and I.C.C.R. should issue over the signature of the Secretary himself. This will ensure

that only important directives are issued and will automatically limit the number of communications and help to preserve the autonomy of these organisations.

The Committee is of the view that it is essential that the Government should respect the autonomy of these organisations.

The Committee feels that, as in other countries, it is also desirable that the members of Government are not directly associated with autonomous organisations like the national Akademies and I.C.C.R. While this might have been necessary in the initial stages in getting the organisations launched, a stage has been reached when the President of an Akademi or I.C.C.R. should be selected from persons eminent in the relevant field and not merely eminent in public life. Moreover, the presence of Ministers and other high dignitaries has the effect of inhibiting free and full discussion and, therefore, limits the fullness and value of the advice which these organisations can tender to the Government.

2. Constitution - The Akademies are autonomous organisations and their main aim is to develop greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts and letters in the country. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that their activities should be guided by persons who have distinguished themselves in the respective fields. The Committee considers that ultimately they should be self-perpetuating bodies like the French National Akademies and that if this goal cannot be reached in one step, their constitutions should be continuously and gradually revised towards that end. The Committee's recommendations in this paragraph and the subsequent paragraphs have been made with

that end in view. The present set up of the Akademies and I.C.C.R. is given in Annexures V to VIII and a comparative statement of the constitutions of their Executive Boards and General Bodies is given in Annexure III. The following changes are suggested by the Committee:-

(i) General Body and the Executive Board - The Committee has noted that the two main bodies of I.C.C.R. are called the General Assembly and the Governing Body, while in the case of the three Akademies they are called the General Council and the Executive Board. The Committee recommends that in the interest of uniformity in all the four organisations they should be called the 'General Body' and the 'Executive Board' respectively. The term of appointment of members, other than ex-officio members, of the General Bodies and the Executive Boards of all the four organisations should be three years instead of four/five years as at present.

(ii) President/Chairman - The Committee has noted that the President of the Sahitya Akademi is elected by its General Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, while the President of I.C.C.R. and the Chairmen of the Lalit Kala Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi are appointed by the President of India. The Committee recommends that in the interests of uniformity, the designation of the Chairmen of the Lalit Kala and the Sangeet Natak Akademies should be changed to 'President' and that the President in the case of all the four organisations should be appointed by the General Body on the recommendation of the Executive Board. The Committee also recommends that the tenure of appointment of the President in the case of all the four organisations

the three Akademies should be increased to fifty and that this limit should be attained in about five years by electing not less than five and not more than ten Fellows every year. An essential recommendation to which the Committee attaches the greatest importance is that the Fellows should automatically become members of the General Body of the Akademi. Thus with the increase in the number of Fellows the voice of eminent artists, writers etc. in the councils of the Akademies will increase. The Committee envisages that the number 50 could be raised after about 5 years to 100 and levelled eventually at about 500 which, if anything, is small considering the size of the country and the richness and diversity of its culture.

As regards I.C.C.R., the Committee recommends that the maximum number of Indian nationals who may be nominated Fellows of the Council may be fifteen, as at present. These Fellows should, as in the case of the Akademies, automatically become members of the General Body of the Council.

4. Honorary Fellows - The Committee recommends that a few foreigners, upto a maximum of ten, internationally ~~eminent~~ for their works in the respective fields, may be elected Honorary Fellows of each of the three Akademies. The maximum number of non-Indians who may be nominated Honorary Fellows of I.C.C.R., which is responsible for promoting cultural relations with foreign countries, should however, be fixed at fifty. Honorary Fellows will not be members of the General Body of the organisation concerned.

5. Payment of grants to institutions - The Committee understands that the Sangeet Natak Akademi is disbursing grants annually to the tune of Rs.6 lakhs to more than 60 institutions and the Lalit Kala Akademi about Rs.1 lakh to about 30 art institutions. It also understands that the Government of India in the Ministry of Education is also making grants to institutions and individuals for the same purposes. The disbursement of grants by two agencies results in duplication. The Committee feels that this activity has not only imposed on the Akademies a heavy burden of work of a routine nature but has involved them in a number of complications. It has also resulted in a considerable waste of their time and energy in administrative work. The Committee recommends that the Akademies should divest themselves of this function and that grants should be disbursed to institutions directly by the Ministry of Education on the advice of the relevant Akademi. In this connection a convention should be established that the advice of the Akademi regarding the payment of such grants to institutions should normally be accepted by Government. The Committee expresses the hope that the transfer of this work to the Ministry of Education will not lead to any delay but will, on the other hand, result in expeditious disbursement of grants and proper maintenance of accounts.

6. Regional branches - The Committee strongly feels that in order to function more effectively, all the three Akademies should open regional branches at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. At present only I.C.C.R. has regional offices at all the three places and the Sahitya Akademi has two regional offices, at Calcutta and Madras.

7. Secretaries of the Akademies and I.C.C.R. - The Committee feels that the status of the Secretaries of the Akademies and I.C.C.R., who are their chief executive officers, should be raised to enable them to function more effectively. The Committee, therefore, recommends that, irrespective of the present incumbents, the scale of pay attached to the post of Secretary in each case should be raised to Rs.1300-1800 and that the pay of an outstanding candidate may be fixed even higher, on merits. The appointment of Secretary should initially be for a period of five years and should be renewable for another five years. The Committee also recommends that the Secretary should be his own controlling officer for purposes of travelling allowance, casual leave etc. and should be the controlling officer for other officers and members of the staff. He should, however, consult the President, if resident in Delhi, or the Vice-President resident in Delhi, before undertaking his tours.

8. Nominees of one Akademi on the other Akademies - It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that in practice the nominees of one Akademi on the General Body of another Akademi do not always adequately represent the interests of the organisation which they are expected to represent. The Committee recommends that in order to obviate this difficulty, one of the two nominees of the Akademi should be its Secretary who will be able to put forward the official view point of the Akademi.

9. Joint meetings of the Akademies and I.C.C.R. - The Committee feels that a closer contact between the General Bodies of the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. is desirable and recommends that at least two joint meetings should be

held every year, which should be composed of one third of the members of each of the four organisations nominated by its General Body.

10. Rabindra Bhavan - (i) The Committee was informed that the Akademies were finding it difficult to have even essential minor repairs and alterations carried out expeditiously in Rabindra Bhavan, as the building was being maintained by the C.P.W.D. The Committee recommends that to overcome this difficulty, Rabindra Bhavan, instead of belonging to Government and being looked after by the C.P.W.D., should vest in a Trust consisting of four Trustees - one nominated by each of the three Akademies and the fourth by the Government of India - and that the Trust should be given an annual grant by the Government for maintaining the building and for carrying out such repairs and alterations, as may be necessary.

(ii) The Committee has also noted that although the three Akademies shifted to their new premises in Rabindra Bhavan some years ago, the building has not yet been air-conditioned. The Committee considers that it is very essential that the galleries, exhibition hall, museum, listening room, library and reading rooms should be air-conditioned as early as possible to protect valuable paintings, old musical instruments and other art objects from deterioration by heat and moisture and to provide comfortable sitting places for the visitors to the galleries, reading rooms, museum etc. of the Akademies. The Committee is of the view that it would be preferable to air-condition the entire building and suggests that the advice of an air-conditioning consultant should be taken before the work of air-conditioning the building is undertaken by the C.P.W.D. or by any other agency.

11. Co-ordination Committee of the Akademies - The Committee has noted that although the three Akademies are located in one building, they maintain their own separate libraries, reading rooms, telephone exchanges, reception offices etc. This results in considerable waste of expenditure, effort and space. The Committee recommends that this triplication should be avoided and that in the interests of economy and efficiency, the essential services of the three Akademies should be pooled together and integrated into single units. There should thus be one reading room, one reception office and one central telephone exchange for Rabindra Bhavan as a whole. The three libraries can also be combined into one library under the charge of a single librarian, with three units, if that is necessary.

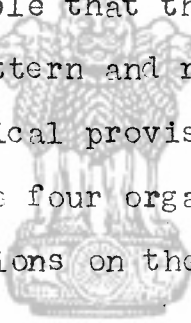
To administer these services, a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of the three Secretaries of the Akademies and a representative of the Ministry of Education should be constituted; the chairmanship going to each of the three Secretaries in turn.

12. Public Relations Officer. - The Committee feels that there is an urgent need for dissemination of information about the activities of the Akademies and recommends the appointment of one Public Relations Officer for all the three Akademies.

13. Libraries and Reading Rooms - The Committee was informed that not many people take advantage of the Reading Rooms and the Library services offered by I.C.C.R. and the Akademies. The Committee feels that this is probably due to the fact that most people are unaware of their existence and recommends that these Libraries and Reading Rooms should

be made better known. It also recommends that the Libraries and the Reading Rooms should be air-conditioned and kept open before and after office hours to enable those working in offices to benefit from them.

14. Powers of Government - As the funds of the three Akademies and I.C.U.R. come from Government, it is necessary for the latter to retain certain powers of general supervision over the affairs of these bodies. A comparative study of the constitutions of the four organisations (Annexure XI) reveals wide divergences in the provisions pertaining to such important matters as amendment of the constitution, issue of policy directives etc. The Committee feels that it is desirable that these provisions should conform to a uniform pattern and recommends that on these important matters identical provisions should be made in the constitutions of all the four organisations. The Reviewing Committee's recommendations on these points are given in column 6 of Annexure XI.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER IV

SABHYA AKADEMI

1. The Sabhya Akademi was set up by a Government Resolution in December 1952 as a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards; to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Its aims and objects and its constitution are given in Annexure V. The Akademi was formally inaugurated on the 12th March 1954. It was registered as a Society in January 1956 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860,, and is functioning as an autonomous body wholly financed by the Government.

2. The Akademi's programme is mainly directed to meet the challenge posed by a multilingual society in which the writers and readers in one language hardly know what is being written in the other languages of the country. The Akademi seeks to remedy this by publishing informative material regarding literary activities in all the major Indian languages and by translating literary classics from one Indian language into other languages. The Akademi has so far published more than 300 works in different languages during the past ten years. These include anthologies of poetry, folk songs, short stories and histories of literature. Greek tragedies, works of Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen, Voltaire and Goethe are among the foreign classics translated into Indian languages. It is currently engaged on the preparation and publication of a Bibliography of Indian literature (20th Century), a

Critical Edition of Kalidasa's works, an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature, etc. The Akademi also gave financial assistance to authors for publication of their works.

3. The Sahitya Akademi gives Annual Awards to the most outstanding book in each of the major Indian languages and organises literary seminars, forums, exhibitions etc.

4. The Akademi functions through a General Council and an Executive Board. The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 70 members. The tenure of the Council is five years. The President is elected by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board (Annexure V). The Akademi maintains two Regional Offices at Calcutta and Madras for better implementation of its publication programme.

5. The Government of India's grants to the Akademi during the last eleven years of its existence from 1953-54 to 1963-64, for normal working expenses, totalled Rs.43,18,815 ranging from Rs.25,000 to Rs.7,00,000 per annum. The amount of the grant paid during 1963-64 was Rs.4,50,000 (Annexure II).

6. The Committee examined in detail the working and the future programme of the Sahitya Akademi. The Committee had a discussion with the Secretary of the Akademi. The recommendations of the Committee are given in the following paragraphs.

7. The Committee has already made general recommendations in Chapter III which apply to all the Akademies and I.C.C.R. These are, however, briefly recapitulated below for ready reference, so far as they pertain to

the Sahitya Akademi:-

(i) General Body - As in the case of the other Academies and I.C.C.R., the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi should be called the 'General Body'. It should meet at least three times a year and while one of its meetings should be held in Delhi, an attempt should be made to hold the other two meetings in other important cities in the country.

The term of appointment of members, other than ex-officio members, of the General Body and the Executive Board of the Akademi should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(ii) President - The President of the Sahitya Akademi is at present appointed by the General Council (General Body) on the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Akademi. The tenure of appointment of the President should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(iii) Fellows - The General Council of the Sahitya Akademi is empowered under the present constitution to elect, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, persons of outstanding merit in the literary field as Fellows of the Akademi. The Committee was informed that so far no Fellow has been elected by the Akademi. The Committee feels that it is essential that the General Council (General Body) and the Executive Board should not fail to exercise their right to elect Fellows of the Akademi. The Committee also recommends that the maximum number of Fellows should be increased to fifty and that not less than five and not more than ten Fellows should be elected every year to reach that figure. The Fellows of the Akademi should become members of the General Council (General Body) automatically.

(iv) Honorary Fellows - A few non-Indians, upto a maximum of 10, internationally eminent in the field of letters may be elected Honorary Fellows of the Akademi. The Honorary Fellows will not be members of the General Body of the Akademi.

(v) Joint meetings of the Akademi and I.C.C.R. - At least two joint meetings of the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be held every year, which should be composed of one third of the members of each of the four organisations nominated by its General Body.

(vi) Autonomy and communications from the Ministry - The Chairman and Secretary of the Akademi should have direct access to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education and all communications from the Ministry to the Akademi should be signed by the Secretary of the Ministry himself. There should be no need for communications at a lower level. This will automatically limit the number of communications and will help to preserve the autonomy of the Akademi.

(vii) Regional Branches - The Akademi should open Regional Branches at all the three major cities viz., Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(viii) Secretary of the Akademi - Irrespective of the present incumbent, the scale of pay of the post of Secretary of the Akademi should be raised to Rs.1300-1800 and the pay of an outstanding candidate may be fixed even higher on merits. The Secretary should initially be appointed for a period of five years and the appointment should be renewable for another five years. The Secretary should be his own controlling officer in the matter of travelling allowance, casual leave etc. and should be the controlling

officer for other officers and members of the staff. He should, however, consult the President, if resident in Delhi, or the Vice-President resident in Delhi, before undertaking his tours.

(ix) Nominees of the Sahitya Akademi on the General Bodies of the other Akademies and I.C.C.R. - One of the two nominees of the Sahitya Akademi on the General Bodies of the other two Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be its Secretary who will be able to put forward the official view point of the Akademi.

(x) Rabindra Bhavan - In order to facilitate the carrying out of necessary repairs and alterations, the building at Rabindra Bhavan should, instead of belonging to Government and being looked after by the C.P.W.D., vest in a Trust consisting of four Trustees - one nominated by each of the three Akademies and the fourth by Government. The Trust should be given an annual grant by Government for maintenance and repairs. The entire building should be air-conditioned as early as possible. In the interests of economy and efficiency the essential services of the three Akademies like the libraries, reading rooms, telephone exchanges and reception offices should be pooled together and integrated into single units. There should be only one reading room, one reception office, one telephone exchange and one library with three wings, if necessary. To administer these services a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Akademies and a representative of the Ministry of Education should be constituted, the chairmanship going to each of the three Secretaries in turn.

(xi) Public Relations Officer - In order to meet the urgent need for dissemination of information about the activities of the Sahitya Akademi, a Public Relations Officer should be appointed for all the three Akademics.

(xii) Library and reading room - The library and the reading rooms of the Akademi should be made better known and should be kept open before and after office hours to enable those working in offices to benefit from them.

8. Constitution - The Committee was informed that under the rules for the election of representatives of University States and literary associations, these bodies send panels of three names to the Sahitya Akademi and the Executive Board of the Akademi selects one person from these panels to represent each of these bodies on the General Council. This procedure appears to have functioned satisfactorily and the General Council by and large is composed of the best writers and authors in the country and also has a balanced representation of all the Indian languages. The Committee recommends that the panels sent by State Governments should strictly consist of eminent writers, poets or noted literary critics.

9. Akademi Awards - The Akademi gives annual awards of Rs.5,000 each to the most outstanding book in each of the major Indian languages. Under the existing rules, no writer can be given the Akademi Award more than ~~once~~. The Committee recommends that this restriction should be removed and that it should be possible to make an award to a writer more than once, provided that the same person is not given the award twice within a period of five years.

10. Akademi's publications - The Committee was informed that the Akademi has so far brought out more than 300 publications, some through private publishers and others directly. The Committee feels that the Sahitya Akademi's policy of making available to readers in all the major languages of India the best books written in the other languages (including English) is a sound one and that the Akademi should increase this side of its activity, as it will help in achieving greater emotional and cultural understanding in the country.

11. Translation of books of contemporary writers - The Committee also recommends that in addition to translation of world classics into modern Indian languages, the Akademi should undertake the translation of books of great contemporary writers from all over the world into the major Indian languages.

12. Collection of outstanding short-stories and articles - The Committee recommends that the Akademi should undertake to collect and issue in one volume translations in English of outstanding short stories and articles written during the year in any of the Indian languages and published in literary journals. The book might be called "Indian Short Stories 1963" for example.

13. Printing difficulties - The Committee has noted that the Sahitya Akademi has to face numerous difficulties in the matter of selection, translation, printing and publishing of its books. The Committee also considered a suggestion that there should be a separate business section to look after the printing and the sale of the Sahitya Akademi's publications in India and abroad. The Committee feels that

the Akademi should establish a publication section to deal with the work of seeing books through the press, proof reading, etc. However, as regards the sale of the publications, it should be left either to ^{the} National Book Trust or to some other agency.

14. Pricing and sale of publications - The Committee also looked into the question of pricing of the Akademi's publications. One serious criticism made by audit is about the heavy accumulation of unsold books and unrealistic pricing of the Akademi's publications. The Committee has noted that a relatively large number of copies of the Akademi's publications remain unsold. This is due to the fact that the price of the Akademi's books is such as put them outside the price range of an ordinary citizen. The Committee recommends that though to some extent the Akademi's publications may have to be subsidized, the price of these publications should be reduced, so as to bring them within the reach of the general public. The Committee feels that the advantage of the Sahitya Akademi's publications should be in their availability at a low cost and this can be achieved by printing them in larger numbers and by thus reducing their price. Urgent steps are in any case necessary to promote the sale of the Akademi's publications, though not necessarily with a view to making profit

15. Distribution of the Akademi's publications - The Committee suggests that in order to popularize its publications, the Akademi should examine the possibility of distributing one copy of its publications to each of the Indian Universities and major libraries free of cost, for which it should be reimbursed by Government. Alternatively,

the Central Government and the State Governments should buy the Akademi's publications and distribute one copy each to libraries and universities. The Committee further recommends that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations should purchase the Akademi's publications for distribution in foreign countries and that the Indian Missions abroad should in particular maintain attractive reading rooms where the local people can find books on Indian art, history, etc.

16. Advisory Boards - The Committee has been informed that the Akademi has set up Advisory Boards for all the major languages of India, consisting of distinguished writers and literary critics, to advise the Akademi on the selection of books for translation from one language into the other languages. The Committee endorses the action of the Akademi in setting up the Advisory Boards.

17. Centre for literary research and co-operation - The Committee recommends that in addition to its activities as a publishing house, the Sahitya Akademi should develop into an active centre for literary research and literary cooperation. The Akademi should have a nucleus staff of competent editors and scholars in the major languages of India to undertake the work of compilation of an encyclopaedia, multilingual dictionaries and critical editions of the classics.

18. Books on the way of life in the past - The Committee feels that there is an almost total lack of literature on subjects pertaining to the cultural evolution of the country particularly during the pre-Mughal period. For

instance, no books exist or are easily available on mores and manners, dress and fashions of earlier periods, or on the ways of living of the people, their houses, gardens etc. in the different periods of Indian history and different regions of the country. If the nation is to be made aware of its cultural past, this break with the past has to be bridged. The Sahitya Akademi can fill this gap in our knowledge of our cultural heritage by commissioning and encouraging writers to do research and write books on various aspects of the life of the people of India in various periods of its history.

19. Books on the lives of great men - The Committee has observed the general lack of stories and anecdotes on the lives of the great men of India. In order to bring before the youngmen of the country the living images of these great men, the Sahitya Akademi should encourage popular writings on or close-ups of their lives.

20. Encouragement of young writers - One of the main functions of the Akademi is to discover new talent and encourage young writers. The Committee feels that there is in the country an enormous amount of talent, which is never allowed to translate its potential into reality for want of encouragement and support at the crucial formative stage. The Committee strongly recommends that in order to encourage young Indian writers and to provide a field for the expression of their creative urge, the Akademi should assist them to publish their writings in literary magazines and may, if necessary, give financial assistance to such selected literary magazines.

21. Development of a common script for Indian languages -

The Committee suggests that in addition to the development of the Devnagari script, the Sahitya Akademi should also carry out research on the scientific development of the Roman script for making it suitable as a common script for all the Indian languages. Any common scripts evolved, whether Devnagari or other, should all be as simple as possible, avoid pedanticism, and be adapted to the requirements of the modern age, namely speed of writing and the needs of typing, printing, etc.



CHAPTER V

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

1. The Lalit Kala Akademi was set up by a Government Resolution in October 1953 and was formally inaugurated on the 5th August 1954. It was conceived as a national organisation 'to foster and to coordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country'. Its broad aims are to encourage and promote study, research and training in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture and the applied art, to encourage the setting up of art institutions and art associations, to publish and promote publication of literature on art, and to encourage the revival and development of Folk Art. The aims and objects and the constitution of the Akademi are given in Annexure VI. The Akademi is at present a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and functions as an autonomous body wholly financed by the Government of India.

2. The Lalit Kala Akademi's activities include holding of a National Exhibition of Art, Indian art exhibitions abroad and exhibitions in India from abroad, survey of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors, organising seminars and conferences on art, publication of books and journals on art, and recognition of and assistance to art organisations. The Akademi has brought out a number of excellent publications on art. The Akademi also publishes two six-monthly journals, Lalit Kala (Ancient) and Lalit Kala (Contemporary).

3. The Akademi functions through a General Council and an Executive Board. The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 59 members. The Chairman of the Akademi is appointed by the President of India for a period of five year.
4. The Government's grants to the Akademi during the last ten years of its existence from 1954-55 to 1963-64 totalled Rs.37,06,499, ranging from Rs.85,649 to Rs.7,00,000 per annum. During 1963-64 the amount of the grant paid to the Akademi was Rs.5,75,000 (Annexure II).
5. The Committee examined in detail the working and the future programme of the Lalit Kala Akademi. The Committee had discussions with the Secretary of the Akademi. The recommendations of the Committee are given in the following paragraphs.
6. The Committee has already made general recommendations in Chapter III which apply to all the Akademies and I.C.C.R. These are, however, briefly recapitulated below for ready reference so far as they pertain to the Lalit Kala Akademi:-

(1) General Body - As in the case of the other Akademies and I.C.C.R., the General Council of the Lalit Kala Akademi should be called the 'General Body'. It should meet at least three times a year and while one of its meetings should be held in Delhi, an attempt should be made to hold the other two meetings in other important cities in the country.

The term of appointment of members, other than ex-officio members, of the General Body and the Executive

Board of the Akademi should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(ii) Chairman - The Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi should, as in the case of the Sahitya Akademi, be redesignated president and should be appointed by the General Body on the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Akademi. The tenure of appointment of the President should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(iii) Fellows - The General Council of the Lalit Kala Akademi is empowered under the present constitution to elect as Fellows of the Akademi on the recommendation of the Executive Board, persons of outstanding merit in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture and very eminent art critics. The Committee was informed that so far only eight persons out of a permissible maximum of twenty have been elected Fellows of the Akademi (Annexure IV). The Committee feels that it is essential that the General Council (General Body) and the Executive Board of the Akademi should fully exercise their right to elect Fellows. The Committee recommends that the maximum number of Fellows should be increased to fifty and that not less than five and not more than ten Fellows should be elected every year to reach that figure. The Fellows of the Akademi should automatically become members of the General Council (General Body).

(iv) Honorary Fellows - A few non-Indians, upto a maximum of 10, internationally eminent in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture, may be elected Honorary Fellows of the Akademi. The Honorary Fellows will not be members of the General Body of the Akademi.

(v) Joint meetings of the Akademies and I.C.C.R.

At least two joint meetings of the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be held every year, which should be composed of one third of the members of each of the four organisations nominated by its General Body.

(vi) Autonomy and communications from the Ministry -

The Chairman and Secretary of the Akademi should have direct access to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education and all communications from the Ministry to the Akademi should be signed by the Secretary of the Ministry himself. There should be no need for communications at a lower level. This will automatically limit the number of communications and will help to preserve the autonomy of the Akademi.

(vii) Regional Branches - In order to function more effectively the Lalit Kala Akademi should open Regional Branches at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(viii) Grants to art institutions - The Lalit Kala Akademi is disbursing grants to the tune of about Rs.1,00,000 per annum to art institutions and organisations in the country. This has not only placed on the Akademi a heavy burden of work of a routine nature but has also involved it in a number of complications. The Committee recommends that the Lalit Kala Akademi should divest itself of this function and that grants should be disbursed to the institutions directly by the Ministry of Education on the advice of the Akademi. In this connection a convention should be established that the advice of the Akademi regarding the payment of such grants to institutions should be normally accepted by Government.

(ix) Secretary of the Akademi - Irrespective of the present incumbent, the scale of pay of the post of Secretary of the Akademi should be raised to Rs.1300-1800 and the pay of an outstanding candidate may be fixed even higher on merits. The Secretary should initially be appointed for a period of five years and the appointment should be renewable for another five years. The Secretary should be his own controlling officer in the matter of travelling allowance, casual leave etc. and should be the controlling officer for other officers and members of the staff. He should, however, consult the president, if resident in Delhi or the Vice-President resident in Delhi, before undertaking his tours.

(x) Nominees of the Lalit Kala Akademi on the General Bodies of the other Akademies and I.C.C.R. One of the two nominees of the Lalit Kala Akademi on the General Bodies of the other two Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be its Secretary, who will be able to put forward the official view point of the Akademi.

(xi) Rabindra Bhavan - In order to facilitate the carrying out of necessary repairs and alterations, the building at Rabindra Bhavan should, instead of belonging to Government and being looked after by the C.P.W.D., vest in a Trust consisting of four Trustees - one nominated by each of the three Akademies and the fourth by Government. The Trust should be given an annual grant by Government for maintenance and repairs of the building. In order to save the valuable paintings and the other art objects from irreparable damage by heat and moisture, it is essential that at least the galleries, the library and

the reading rooms of the Akademi should be air-conditioned immediately. In the interests of economy and efficiency, the essential services of the three Akademies like the libraries, reading rooms, telephone exchanges and reception offices should be pooled together and integrated into single units. There should be only one reading room, one reception office, one telephone exchange and one library with three wings, if necessary. To administer these services a co-ordinating committee consisting of the Secretaries of the three Akademies and a representative of the Ministry of Education should be constituted, the chairmanship going to each of the three Secretaries in turn.

(xii) Public Relations Officer - In order to meet the urgent need for dissemination of information about the activities of the Lalit Kala Akademi, a Public Relations Officer should be appointed for all the three Akademies.

(xiii) Library and reading room - The library and the reading room of the Akademi should be made better known and should be kept open before and after office hours to enable those working in offices to benefit from them.

7. Constitution of the General Body - (a) The Committee has noted that the nominees of several State Governments on the General Council (General Body) of the Akademi have no connection with art. This is considered unsatisfactory and the Committee recommends that, as in the case of the Sahitya Akademi, each State Government should be asked to send a panel of three names of outstanding artists, art critics or art historians and the Executive Board should select one person out of this panel to represent the State.

(b) Similarly, art organisations and institutions entitled to representation on the General Council (General Body) under paragraph 10(vii) of the constitution of the Akademi should send panels of three names, out of which the Executive Board should select one person to represent the organisation concerned.

(c) The Committee does not consider it necessary to give representation to the All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art on the General Council of the Akademi. It is also of the opinion that the ex-officio nomination of the Chief Architect of the Central Public Works Department on the General Council is unnecessary. The Committee, therefore, recommends that clauses (xi) and (xii) of paragraph 10 of the constitution should be deleted.

(d) The Committee further recommended that the number of eminent artists (painters, sculptors and architects) to be elected in their individual capacity under paragraph 19 (viii) of the constitution should be increased from nine to twelve.

8. National Exhibition - It was brought to the notice of the Committee that a number of eminent artists do not send their works to Delhi for the National Exhibition due to the expenditure and the risk of damage involved in transporting them. The Committee feels that while the final selection of paintings and sculptures for the National Exhibition should be made centrally, a selection Committee of the Akademi should go round the more important centres to make a preliminary selection of exhibits to be sent to

Delhi for final selection. This will eliminate unnecessary expenditure (and risk) in sending unsuccessful items for selection to Delhi.

The Committee was informed that the Akademi had decided not to take the National Exhibition as a travelling exhibition to State capitals. The Committee does not support this decision and recommends that in order to enable the Akademi to function more effectively as an all-India body, and to make the exhibits accessible to a larger section of the people, the National Exhibition should, after it has been shown in Delhi, be sent round the major cities of India. Since artists may be unwilling to part with their pictures for a very long period, the Committee recommends that the National Exhibition should, in addition to Delhi, visit Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and also two or three other cities by turn every year and that at none of these places including Delhi, should the Exhibition be shown for more than a fortnight. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that special wagons for transport of exhibitions do exist in other countries and it recommends that the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the Lalit Kala Akademi, should arrange with the Railway Board for the manufacture of a special van for the transport of exhibitions.

9. Publications - The Committee briefly examined the Akademi's publications and noted that some of them had been very well got up. Nevertheless, production lay-out and style of some of them was not upto the standard of the best modern publications in Western countries. The Committee recommends that the Akademi should obtain the

services of an expert to advise on the lay-out of publications and that it will be useful for the Akademi to keep in close touch with the National Institute of Designs at Ahmedabad which has such an expert.

The last audit report (1964) was critical of the heavy accumulation of unsold publications of the Akademi. The Committee recognises that art publications are bound to be costly and therefore their market limited. It, however, recommends that serious efforts should be made by the Akademi to organise sale of its publications.

10. Books on Indian art - The Committee has noted that even in India books on European art are available in far greater numbers than books on Indian art, with the result that Indian artists are exposed more to the influence of European art than to their own heritage. It, therefore, recommends that the Lalit Kala Akademi should bring out books on Indian art in greater numbers, at a price within the reach of the ordinary person. The Committee advises that two editions of such publications might be brought out - a de-luxe edition and a smaller (cheaper) edition.

11. Publication of Akademi's books in regional languages -

The Committee recommends that the State Academies should be encouraged to have the publications of the Lalit Kala Akademi published in the regional languages and that for this purpose the requisite blocks should be made available to them by the Lalit Kala Akademi.

12. Publications on contemporary art - The Committee was informed that the Akademi's allocation for publications on contemporary art was small. The Committee recommends

a substantial increase in this allocation, as that is necessary for the encouragement of young artists and for bringing art closer to the people.

13. Lalit Kala Contemporary - The Committee was informed that only one issue of the Lalit Kala Contemporary has so far been brought out. As the Akademi is finding it difficult to bring out this journal on contemporary art, the Committee recommends that the Akademi should consider bringing out this number in co-operation with 'Marg' which is a well-established journal of very good quality.

14. Reproductions - The Committee feels that greater emphasis should be laid by the Akademi on the preparation of large reproductions of original paintings, ancient and modern. Besides individual reproductions of a large size, the Lalit Kala Akademi should also prepare portfolios of large reproductions of a size suitable for framing and hanging on walls and the price of these portfolios should be low enough to place them within the reach of people of average means.

15. Copying of frescos - The Secretary of the Akademi explained to the Committee the work that was being done by the Akademi in making copies of frescos with a view to preserving them. The Committee considers that the work of preserving and copying of frescos is the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India and that the Akademi's role in this matter should be only to stimulate the Survey to undertake the work, and to advise on priorities with regard to frescos which in its opinion need to be copied. The Committee is of the opinion that far better and quicker results will be

obtained by taking colour photographs of the frescos,

both generally and in detail, and that this method should be adopted in preference to hand-copying. The Committee also recommends that the Akademi should, for this purpose, contact appropriate foreign organisations to find out how they keep detailed records of their great works of art and architecture, so that they can be restored or reconstructed in case of damage.

16. Venice Biennale - The Committee considered a suggestion about the desirability of the Lalit Kala Akademi participating in the coming Venice Biennale. The Secretary of the Akademi explained that for the Venice Biennale several countries had their own pavilions, but as India did not, she had to depend on the organisers for allotment of space; and that as suitable space was not available this year, the Akademi would not be able to participate in the Venice Biennale. The Committee feels that the Lalit Kala Akademi should consider the construction of a pavilion of its own and that pending the construction of a pavilion, the Akademi should move the organising Committee well in advance for allotment of exhibition space in some existing pavilion for future exhibitions.

17. Exhibitions from abroad and visits of foreign artists

The Committee has noted that more exhibitions to India during the last ten years or so have come from East European countries and the U.S.S.R. and that exchange of artists and scholars has also been larger with these countries. The Committee feels that this imbalance should be rectified and recommends that an attempt should be made to get more art exhibitions from West European countries, particularly France and Italy, as

these countries have made a great contribution to the fine arts. It also recommends that there should be a greater exchange of artists between India and West European countries and that the Akademi should institute a system of scholarships for Indian artists tenable in West European countries, which will enable them to study in the finest schools and learn the old established and the newest techniques.

18. Summer Schools - The Committee examined the Akademi's proposal to establish an Indian Institute of Art for post-graduate students. While the Committee appreciates the need for higher studies, it feels that instead of trying to set up a permanent school, the Akademi should organise summer schools where promising young artists can live and work together for about two months and where lectures by eminent artists and group discussions can be arranged. Eminent artists should be invited from foreign countries as visiting professors to these schools and in addition promising young artists should be sent abroad for specialised study. The Committee recommends that the Government of India should provide funds for visiting professors from abroad and should also institute scholarships for young Indian artists for study abroad.

19. Work camps for artists - It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Akademi had organised a camp for sculptors at Makrana Marble Quarries, which brought the sculptors into close contact with each other and also with the traditional craftsmen of the area. Another camp for painters had been organised by the Akademi at Trivandrum. The Committee considers the

idea of organising such camps an excellent one and recommends that more camps should be organised at different places in India particularly at places where the artists or sculptors will be brought in touch with traditional craftsmen.

20. Art materials for artists - Artists experience a great difficulty in obtaining good art materials in the country at reasonable rates. The Committee understands that the Akademi recently imported art materials worth Rs. 36,000 and distributed these to bonafide artists through recognised art organisations but the import and distribution was not very satisfactory. The Committee recommends that the Akademi should first ascertain from recognised organisations and well-known artists their exact requirements of various articles and then apply for import licences for the needed qualities and quantities of the materials. The Akademi should also keep a small stock of the materials and constantly replenish it, so that delays in distribution are avoided. The Akademi should also ensure, by making representations to the Government, that artists' materials of good quality are always available in the country at reasonable rates, and if any particular colour or article is not made locally, it should be allowed to be imported. The Akademi should take concrete steps to see that articles like canvas of good quality and easels are manufactured locally. Government should also arrange with the manufacturers of paints in India to manufacture artist's colours of good quality, and if necessary should subsidize their production. Subsidy should also be given for the production of sculptors' materials.

21. Studios and exhibition galleries. - The Committee has been informed that one of the difficulties faced by the Lalit Kala Akademi in sending the National Exhibitions outside Delhi is the lack of suitable galleries in most of the cities in India. The Committee deplores the lack of modern studios and galleries in even the major cities of the country. The Committee recommends that the Government of India should assist financially in the establishment of studios and also construction of modern exhibition galleries in the major cities of India, where young artists may be able to display their works of art on payment of nominal charges. The State Governments and private and public bodies should also be persuaded by the Lalit Kala Akademi to set up galleries and studios in consultation with the Akademi. These exhibition halls and studios should be designed properly to be modern and functional and should, after completion, be handed over to trust bodies for maintenance on a non-profit basis. It also recommends that where such studios are constructed, permanent galleries or art emporia should also be established for exhibition and sale of works of art.

22. Biennale in India - A suggestion was made to the Committee that in order to popularise art, the Akademi should sponsor a "Biennale" in India on the lines of the Venice Biennale. The Committee commends this idea and suggests that the "Biennale" should be held in a different city every time.

23. Income-tax payable by artists - The Committee understands that there is a provision in the Income-tax rules under which the Income-tax recoverable from an author

or a play-wright is calculated on his average annual income for five years, thus allowing for large fluctuations in his earnings and enabling him to pay income-tax during the year he receives royalty on his works, at lower rates than would otherwise be permissible. The Committee feels that the reasons which led to this decision apply equally to all creative artists and recommends that the Ministry of Finance may be moved to extend this concession to painters and sculptors whose income, from the nature of their work, may be subject to large fluctuations.



CHAPTER VI

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

1. The Sangeet Natak Akademi was established by a Government Resolution in May 1952 and was formally inaugurated in January 1953. It was conceived as a 'national organisation to promote research in the fields of Indian dance, drama and music, and to co-ordinate activities in these spheres with a view to promoting the cultural unity of the country'. The aims and objects and the constitution of the Akademi are given in Annexure VII. Broadly, its aims are to promote study and research and to publish literature in the fields of Indian music, dance and drama, to encourage the development of amateur dramatic activity, open air theatres, rural theatres and folk lore of the country; and to co-ordinate the activities of regional and state Academies. The Akademi is at present a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and functions as an autonomous organisation wholly financed by the Government of India.

2. The Akademi's activities consist of holding of competitions, seminars and festivals, akademi awards, recognition of institutions and payment of grants, and issue of publications on dance, drama and music. The Akademi has organised National Festivals and seminars on music, dance and drama. It has published a "Who's Who" of Indian Musicians and a number of monographs on outstanding musicians and dancers. The Akademi is running the Manipur School of Dancing and the National School of Drama.

3. The Sangeet Natak Akademi gives awards to eminent artists as a mark of national recognition for attaining pre-eminence in the fields of dance, drama and music.

4. The Akademi functions through a General Council and an Executive Board. The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 48 members. The Chairman of the Akademi is appointed by the President of India for a period of five years.

5. The Government's grants to the Akademi during the last twelve years of its existence from 1952-53 to 1963-64 totalled Rs.94,25,390 ranging from Rs.25,000 to Rs.16,20,000 per annum. During 1963-64, the amount of the grant paid was Rs.12,90,000 (Annexure II).

6. The Committee examined in detail the working and the future programme of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. It had discussions with the Secretary of the Akademi. The Committee's recommendations are given in the following paragraphs:-

7. The Committee has already made general recommendations in Chapter III which apply to all the Akademies and I.C.C.R. These are, however, briefly recapitulated below for ready reference, so far as they pertain to the Sangeet Natak Akademi:-

(i) General Body - As in the case of the other Akademies and I.C.C.R., the General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akademi should be called the 'General Body'. It should meet at least three times a year and while one of its meetings should be held in Delhi, an attempt should be made to hold the other two meetings in other important

cities in the country.

The term of appointment of members, other than ex-officio members, of the General Body and the Executive Board of the Akademi should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(ii) Chairman - The Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi should, as in the case of the Lalit Kala Akademi, be redesignated President and should be appointed by the General Body on the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Akademi. The tenure of appointment of the President should be three years instead of five years as at present.

(iii) Fellows - The General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is empowered under the present constitution to elect, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, persons of outstanding merit in the fields of dance, drama and music, as Fellows of the Akademi. The Committee has noted that only eighteen Fellows out of a permissible maximum of thirty have so far been elected (Annexure IV).

The Committee feels that it is essential that the General Council (General Body) and the Executive Board should fully exercise their right to elect Fellows of the Akademi. The Committee also recommends that the maximum number of Fellows should be increased to fifty and that not less than five and not more than ten Fellows should be elected every year to reach that figure. The Fellows of the Akademi should automatically become members of the General Body.

(iv) Honorary Fellows - A few non-Indians, upto a maximum of 10, internationally eminent in the fields of dance, drama and music, may be elected Honorary Fellows of the Akademi. The Honorary Fellows will not be members of the General Body of the Akademi.

(v) Joint meetings of the Akademies and I.C.C.R. -

At least two joint meetings of the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be held every year, which should be composed of one third of the members of each of the four organisations nominated by its General Body.

(vi) Grants to institutions - The Sangeet Natak

Akademi is disbursing grants to the tune of about Rs.6 lakhs per annum to more than 60 institutions in the country. This has not only imposed on the Akademi a heavy burden of work of a routine nature, but has also involved it in a number of complications. The Committee recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should divest itself of this function and that grants should be disbursed to the institutions directly by the Ministry of Education on the advice of the Akademi. In this connection a convention should be established that the advice of the Akademi regarding the payment of such grants to institutions should be normally accepted by Government.

(vii) Autonomy and communications from the Ministry.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Akademi should have direct access to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education and all communications from the Ministry to the Akademi should be signed by the Secretary of the Ministry himself. There should be no need for communications at a lower level. This will automatically limit the number of communications and will help to preserve the autonomy of the Akademi.

(viii) Regional Branches - In order to function more effectively the Akademi should open Regional Branches at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(ix) Secretary of the Akademi - Irrespective of the present incumbent, the scale of pay of the post of Secretary of the Akademi should be raised to Rs.1300-1800 and the pay of an outstanding candidate may be fixed even higher on merits. The Secretary should initially be appointed for a period of five years and the appointment should be renewable for another five years. The Secretary should be his own controlling officer in the matter of travelling allowance, casual leave, etc. and should be the controlling officer for other officers and members of the staff. He should, however, consult the President, if resident in Delhi, or the Vice-President resident in Delhi, before undertaking his tours.

(x) Nominees of the Sangeet Natak Akademi on the General Bodies of the other Akademies and I.C.C.R. - One of the two nominees of the Sangeet Natak Akademi on the General Bodies of the other two Akademies and I.C.C.R. should be the Secretary who will be able to put forward the official view point of the Akademi.

(xi) Rabindra Bhavan - In order to facilitate the carrying out of necessary repairs and alterations, the building at Rabindra Bhavan should, instead of belonging to Government and being looked after by the C.P.W.D., vest in a Trust consisting of four Trustees - one nominated by each of the three Akademies and the fourth by Government. The Trust should be given an annual grant by Government for maintenance and repairs. Without

air-conditioning, the exhibition hall of the Akademi is unusable only for half the year. As the museum articles, tapes, discs etc. are likely to deteriorate rapidly without proper temperature and humidity control, the museum and the exhibition hall of the Akademi, and preferably the entire building, should be air-conditioned as early as possible. In the interests of economy and efficiency, the essential services of the three Akademies like the libraries, reading rooms, telephone exchanges and reception offices should be pooled together and integrated into single units. There should be only one reading room, one reception office, one telephone exchange and one library with three wings, if necessary. To administer these services a co-ordinating committee consisting of the Secretaries of the three Akademies and a representative of the Ministry of Education should be constituted, the chairmanship going to each of the three Secretaries in turn.

(xii) Public Relations Officer - In order to meet the urgent need for dissemination of information about the activities of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, one Public Relations Officer should be appointed for all the three Akademies.

(xiii) Library and reading room - The library and the reading room of the Akademi should be made better known and should be kept open before and after office hours to enable those working in offices to benefit from them.

8. Constitution - (a) The Committee has noted that in addition to the five nominees of the Government of India on the General Council under clause 4(iii) of the constitution of the Akademi, clauses 4(v) and 4(vi) separately provide for the representation of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (now Education) and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting respectively. There is no such additional provision in the constitutions of the other two Akademies. The Committee recommends that the total number of the Government of India's nominees, including the representatives of the Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting, should be limited to five and that clauses 4(v) and 4(vi) should be deleted.

(b) The Committee has also noted that the nominees of some of the State Governments on the General Council are departmental officers. It, therefore, recommends that the constitution of the Akademi should be amended and each State should be required to send a panel of three names of outstanding exponents of music, dance and drama or critics of these arts of established reputation, from which the Executive Board should select one person to represent the particular State on the General Council. This will be in line with the practice followed by the Sahitya Akademi and the similar recommendation made by the Committee in regard to the Lalit Kala Akademi.

(c) The Committee recommends that the number of persons nominated on the General Council under clause 4(viii) of the constitution should be raised from twelve to fifteen and that they should be selected by the

Executive Board and not co-opted by certain categories of members as at present. Similarly the number of eminent persons in the fields of music, dance and drama to be nominated under clause 4(ix) should be raised from eight to nine.

9. Scholarships - It has been represented to the Committee that under the present system of award of cultural scholarships whereby the scholars are permitted to select their own tutors or gurus, some malpractices have crept in, as there is no supervision over the teaching of such individual tutors. The Committee recommends that in the case of such private tutors, the teaching should be supervised by the nearest recognised institution. The Committee also recommends that while the present scheme of the Ministry of Education for the award of scholarships to young musicians, artists, etc. may continue on a much reduced scale, a much larger scheme of scholarships should be instituted, under which the money for scholarships should be given, in consultation with the Sangeet Natak Akademi, to established institutions of repute for the selection of their own scholars.

10. Interchange of shows - A suggestion was made to the Committee that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should put theatre groups in one region in touch with the groups of another so that the groups may interchange their shows. The Committee commends this suggestion, as it will promote the cultural unity of the country and break language barriers, and recommends that necessary financial assistance should be given by Government for such exchanges on the advice of the Akademi.

11. Publication of plays - The Committee agrees with the suggestion made to them that young writers should be encouraged and assisted by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in having their plays published. This can be done in collaboration with the Sahitya Akademi which has set up Advisory Boards for various Indian languages.

12. Model theatres - The Committee has noted that there is a lack of properly designed and adequately equipped theatres in India. The Committee recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should develop, with the assistance of qualified architects, a design of a prototype theatre, with proper lighting facilities, acoustics and air-conditioning, which should serve as a model for the construction of theatres in the country.

13. Open-air theatres - The Committee feels that the Indian climate is particularly suited for open-air theatres for about nine months in the year and that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should encourage the idea of construction of such theatres in the country and should take steps to prepare a suitable model of an open-air theatre.

14. Library of the Sangeet Natak Akademi - The Committee has been informed that the library of the Akademi has not been developed due to lack of initiative as well as funds. The Committee recommends that the Akademi should have a complete collection of standard and authoritative books on music of various countries as well as a comprehensive library of tapes and discs. The Akademi should also have an air-conditioned listening room where people may come and listen to the tapes or records.

The Committee also recommends that All-India Radio should be required to deposit with the Sangeet Natak Akademi one copy of each of their records of classical music and that arrangements should be made with the manufacturers to supply copies of gramophone records of good artists to the Sangeet Natak Akademi preferably free of cost. This can be done through the good-will of the companies in case it is not possible to make it a requirement by law.

15. Indian notation system - Although the Committee agrees with the view that development of a notation system is a matter for natural growth and that conscious action can help only in a limited way, it recommends that support should be given to the development of both the trends, namely, (i) the emergence of an indigenous system of notation common for all Indian music, and (ii) the adaptation of the system of staff notation to meet the needs of Indian music, thus providing a universal system of notation for all music. This would make it easier for outsiders to study Indian music.

16. History of evolution of Indian music - The Committee has noted that no proper history of Indian music has yet been written nor has a comparative study of the evolution of Indian, European and East Asian music and musical instruments been made. It recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should encourage the writing of a history of Indian music and should also encourage serious scholars to undertake comparative studies of the evolution of music and musical instruments of India and other countries.

17. Museum of musical instruments - The Committee recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should develop a museum of musical instruments and that special exhibitions of these instruments in a performance worthy state should be held in the principal cities of India.

18. Preservation of houses of eminent artists - The Committee agrees with the suggestion made to it that houses of eminent artists like Thyagaraja, should be preserved for the nation in the state in which they were actually occupied by the artists. These houses can be maintained by trusts on which the Sangeet Natak Akademi should be represented.

19. Salary scales in institutions - It was represented to the Committee that due to the inadequate salary scales of teachers in dance and music institutions, talented younger people were not attracted to the profession and that the process would ultimately result in the dying out of the art. The Committee agrees that proper recognition should be given to teachers in these institutions and that they should be given the same salary scales and retirement benefits as University lecturers and professors. The Committee also agrees with the view that for an authentic presentation of Indian dance, music and drama, the artists should have a proper grounding and knowledge of the connected philosophical, literary and social traditions.

20. Special officers for dance, drama and music - The Committee was informed that the Sangeet Natak Akademi was finding it difficult either to recruit or to retain the services of competent persons in the posts of Special Officers for drama, dance and music, which carry the

scale of pay of Rs.700-1250. The Committee recommends that these posts should be redesignated as Heads of Sections and that their scale of pay should be revised to Rs.1100-1500. The Committee suggests that selection for the upgraded posts of Heads of Sections should be made on merits and that the present incumbents should not be appointed in the new scale automatically. The Committee is also of the view that though these posts carry administrative duties also, they should essentially be treated as technical posts.

21. Akademi awards - The Committee has noted that the Sangeet Natak Akademi's awards have a national reputation and carry considerable prestige. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that recommendations for these awards are received through the State Governments. The Committee strongly feels that the liberty of action of the Sangeet Natak Akademi in this matter should not be fettered by preliminary sifting by the State Governments, which are free to operate through their own State Academies, if considered necessary.

22. Annual festivals. - The Committee recommends that Annual festivals should be held by the Sangeet Natak Akademi each year at a different place.

23. Music, dance, and drama institutions - The Sangeet Natak Akademi is at present running two institutions - the National School of Drama and the Manipur College of Dancing - and is planning to establish a few more National Schools for the teaching of dance and music. The Committee supports these proposals and recommends that for the proper administration of these Schools, the Akademi should

set up small Boards consisting of seven members, of whom at least three should be specialists in the relevant field, and including the Secretary of the Akademi and the Director of the School, which will run the Schools. It has also come to the notice of the Committee that there are charitable private trusts which are willing to set up schools of music and dance. The Committee recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should co-operate with these trusts for establishing such schools.

24. Research - The Committee recommends that the Sangeet Natak Akademi should place more emphasis on its activities and programmes for the encouragement and promotion of research and should develop better facilities for research through the collection and compilation of source material which may be used by the public and students of dance, drama and music. The Committee also feels that the Akademi should avoid directly organising or sponsoring performances except in connection with its own functions like the award ceremonies, festivals or seminars.

25. Insurance of artists against accident and disease -

The Committee's attention was drawn to a scheme of insurance (Annexure X) worked out by the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company at the instance of the Bharat Sangeet Sabha, Bombay, which provides insurance cover to named artists who perform in the Sabha's programmes, against personal accident and specified diseases under a group policy issued in favour of the Sabha. The benefits under the scheme include hospitalization and surgical operations and it is understood that some prominent artists who suffered from diseases

like appendicitis, tonsillitis and typhoid have received medical treatment under this scheme. The Committee feels that since artists in India are generally poorly paid and are overworked, it is necessary to have some health and accident insurance scheme for them. As they do not enjoy any retirement benefits there should also be a group insurance for them against permanent disability which may come in the way of their continuing as artists. The Committee, commends the idea of providing insurance cover to all bona-fide and established artists against accident and disease as well as against permanent disability and recommends that the Life Insurance Corporation should be requested by Government to give special consideration to this proposal and to draw up suitable group insurance policies, in consultation with the Sangeet Natak Akademi and other organisations concerned.



CHAPTER VII

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

1. The ~~Indian~~ Council for Cultural Relations was established in 1950 to promote cultural understanding with foreign countries. It is a corporate body and was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, on the 13th March 1957 and is wholly financed by the Government of India. Its aims and objects and its constitution are given in Annexure VIII. Broadly, the aims and objects of the Council are to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries; to promote cultural exchanges with other countries; to establish relations with national and international organisations in the field of culture; and to adopt all other measures which may be required to further its objects.

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2. The Council's activities include welfare of overseas students, cultural exchanges, presentation of books, international seminars and conferences, exhibitions etc. It invites distinguished scholars, writers, artists and specialists in different fields to visit India and sends out Indian scholars and lecturers in an endeavour to create better understanding of the Indian way of life. The Council runs International Students' Hostels at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. It has instituted Azad Memorial Lectures which are delivered by men of international distinction on subjects of fundamental importance to humanity. The names of persons who have so far delivered these lectures

are given in Annexure IX. The Council's publication programme is chiefly oriented to introduce Indian society and culture to other countries. It has issued a number of books and has undertaken a programme of translation of selected Indian works into foreign languages.

3. The Council functions through its General Assembly and the Governing Body. The supreme authority of the Council vests in the General Assembly which consists of 63 members. The President of the Council is appointed by the President of India. The Council maintains three regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

4. The Government of India's grants to I.C.C.R. during the last 14 years of its existence from 1950-51 to 1963-64, totalled Rs.66,55,000 ranging from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs.10,50,000 per annum (Annexure II). The amount of the grant paid during 1963-64 was Rs. 10 lakhs.

5. The Committee examined in detail the working and the future programme of I.C.C.R. The Committee had a discussion with the Secretary of the Council. The recommendations of the Committee are given in the following paragraphs.

6. The Committee has already made general recommendations in Chapter III which apply to I.C.C.R. and the Akademies. These are, however, briefly recapitulated below for ready reference, so far as they pertain to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(1) General Body - As in the case of the three Akademies, the General Assembly and Governing Body of I.C.C.R. should be called the 'General Body' and the

'Executive Board' respectively. The General Body should meet at least three times a year and while one of its meetings should be held in Delhi, an attempt should be made to hold the other two meetings in other important cities in the country.

The term of appointment of members, other than ex-officio members, of the General Body and the Executive Board of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations should be three years instead of four years as at present.

(ii) President - As recommended for the three Akademies, the President of I.C.C.R. should be appointed by the Governing Body on the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Council. The tenure of appointment of the President should be three years instead of four years as at present.

(iii) Fellows - Under the present constitution the General Assembly (General Body) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is empowered to nominate as Fellows of the Council, persons who have rendered distinguished service in the cause of closer cultural relations between India and other countries. The total number of Fellows at any time is not to exceed 30, of whom upto half may be nationals of India. The Council has so far nominated eight Indians and twelve foreigners as its Fellows (Annexure IV). The Committee recommends that the maximum number of Indian nationals who may be nominated Fellows of the Council may be 15, as at present, and the Fellows should automatically become members of the General Body of the Council.

(iv) Honorary Fellows - Non-Indians may be made Honorary Fellows of the Council. Since the Council's main function is to promote cultural relations between India and other countries, the number of Honorary Fellows of the Council should be increased to 50. The Honorary Fellows will not be members of the General Body of I.C.C.R.

(v) Representatives of the three Akademies on the General Assembly of I.C.C.R. - The Committee has noted that under clause 9(iv) of the constitution, each of the three Akademies are represented on the General Assembly (General Body) of I.C.C.R. by only one representative. The Committee recommends that each of the three Akademies should have two representatives on the General Body of I.C.C.R., one of whom should be the Secretary of the Akademi who will be able to put forward the official view point of the Akademi concerned. The Committee also recommends that as a measure of reciprocity, I.C.C.R. should have one representative on the General Bodies of the three Akademies.

(vi) Joint meetings of I.C.C.R. and the Akademies - At least two joint meetings of I.C.C.R. and the three Akademies should be held every year, which should be composed of one third of the members of each of the four organisations nominated by its General Body.

(vii) Autonomy and communications from the Ministry - The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was conceived as a national body modelled on the lines of the British Council. It is, therefore, desirable that members of

Government be not directly associated with I.C.C.R. which is an autonomous organisation. A stage has now been reached when the President of the Council should be selected from among distinguished Scholars, educationists and intellectuals instead of on the basis of eminence in public life.

The President and Secretary of I.C.C.R. should have direct access to the Secretary of the Ministry of Education and all communications from the Ministry of I.C.C.R. should be signed by the Secretary of the Ministry himself. This will automatically limit the number of communications and will help to preserve the autonomy of I.C.C.R.

(viii) Secretary of the Council - Irrespective of the present incumbent, the scale of pay of the post of Secretary of the Council should be raised to Rs.1300-1800 and the pay of an outstanding candidate may be fixed even higher on merits. The Secretary should initially be appointed for a period of five years and the appointment should be renewable for another five years. The Secretary should be his own controlling officer for purposes of travelling allowance, casual leave etc. and should be the controlling officer for other officers and members of the staff. He should, however, consult the President, if resident in Delhi, or the Vice-President resident in Delhi, before undertaking his tours.

(ix) Library and reading room - The Library and the reading room of I.C.C.R. should be made better known and should be kept open before and after office hours to enable those working in offices to benefit from them.

7. Constitution of the General Assembly (General Body) -

The Committee feels that while the provisions in the constitution of I.C.C.R. relating to the general category members on the General Assembly (General Body) of I.C.C.R. are reasonable, the way these provisions are implemented is not satisfactory. There is for instance no need for both the Secretary and the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to be appointed on the General Assembly. Similarly, a professor of Delhi University should be appointed under clause 9(vii) and not under clause 9(viii) of the constitution. The Committee recommends that in view of the fact that the Council is required to project abroad the full image of modern India, of which science forms an important part, large organisations like the Atomic Energy Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should be represented on the General Body of I.C.C.R. under clause 9(viii) of the constitution.

8. Vice-Presidents of the Council - The Committee feels that it is necessary for the proper functioning of I.C.C.R. to have some eminent persons to carry out certain of its functions which it may not be possible for the President of the Council to perform. The Committee, therefore, recommends the appointment of two distinguished persons as its Vice-Presidents, one of whom should be available at Delhi to deal with administrative matters on which the Secretary may wish to consult him and the other should be able to go on goodwill missions abroad in order to project India's image in foreign countries. This arrangement will also enable the President to be

chosen from among distinguished men of letters or those eminent in the fields of art and culture, who may not necessarily be resident in Delhi.

9. Director and Heads of Sections - The Committee feels that later when the work of the Council expands, as it is bound to, it may be necessary to appoint a full-time Director, at a level higher than that of Secretary, who will be able to perform the functions of the resident Vice-President. A pay scale of Rs.2000-2250 would be appropriate for this post. The appointment of a Director need not, however, be made till the Council's work has expanded.

The Committee also feels that if the Council is to fulfil its functions adequately, some posts of Heads of Sections in the scale of pay of Rs.1100-1500 will be required. These posts should, however, be created only as and when considered necessary by the Council. These Heads of Sections should deal with charges organised geographically by areas or by activities.

10. Policy directives to the Council - The Committee recommends that the Education Minister call a meeting possibly twice, but at least once a year of the Executive Board of I.C.C.R. and the representatives of the Ministries of Education and External Affairs, at a policy making level, to decide upon the broad policy and plan of the Council's work for the year and the general policy directives to be issued to the Council for its implementation.

11. Correspondence with Indian Missions abroad - The Committee's attention was drawn to a directive of the Ministry of Education asking the Indian Missions abroad not to correspond directly with I.C.C.R. but to do so only through the Ministry of Education, especially at the initial stages of a proposal. The Committee feels that this goes against the very purpose of setting up autonomous non-Governmental organisations and that the business of Government is to give policy directives and not to interfere in their detailed implementation. The Committee feels that I.C.C.R. should be able to deal directly with our Cultural Attaches abroad.

12. Relation of I.C.C.R. and the External Relations Division of the Ministry - The Education Secretary informed the Committee that the primary function of the External Relations Division of the Ministry was to enter into agreements with foreign countries and to see to their implementation. The Committee recommends that six-monthly meetings should be arranged by the Ministry with I.C.C.R. in which it should be examined what part of the programme should be entrusted to I.C.C.R. for implementation.

13. I.C.C.R. and the Ministry of External Affairs - The Committee was informed that the Ministry of External Affairs would deal directly with I.C.C.R. for distribution of books in foreign countries and that grants for books would be placed at the disposal of the Council by the Ministry of Education. It has been brought to the Committee's notice that though the Estimates Committee recommended that a cultural cell be created in the

External Affairs Ministry, this recommendation has not so far been implemented. The Committee recommends that a cultural cell in the External Affairs Ministry should be organised and that this cell should be in close touch with I.C.C.R. and should consult it on all cultural matters.

14. Establishment of Council's centres abroad - The Committee feels that in the long run it would be desirable for the Council to open regional centres abroad or to appoint a representative, with a small office, in some of the more important countries. The extent to which this can be done and the expense involved, however, needs to be carefully examined. The Committee recommends that in the meantime the question of replacing the Cultural Attaches in the Indian Missions abroad by representatives of the Council may be examined, as this will achieve representation of the Council without increasing foreign exchange expenditure.

15. Foreign art exhibitions and visits of foreign scholars - The Committee recommends that arrangements for foreign art exhibitions in India and exhibitions of Indian art in foreign countries as well as for visits of foreign scholars and artists to India should be handled by I.C.C.R. in consultation with and on the advice of the relevant Akademi. Invitations to foreign specialists and arrangements for their visits should, however, continue to be handled by the organisation concerned. For example, if one of the national laboratories wishes to invite a scientist from abroad, it should do so directly. In such cases the Council should be informed

of the visit, so that it may take advantage of the visit to arrange lectures of a more general nature.

16. Visits of Indian scholars to foreign countries - The Committee feels that the three Akademies and I.C.C.R. have a great role to play in projecting India's image abroad and recommends that eminent men in the arts, letters and sciences, should be sent out through I.C.C.R. for lecture tours and on goodwill missions abroad and that the number of such visits should be increased. The Committee also recommends that more work of this nature should be done in South-East Asia.

17. Distribution of books abroad - The Committee considers that one of the important and permanent means of projecting India's image abroad is through really good books of a general nature on scientific, social and cultural subjects. It has, however, been found that such books from India are hardly seen on the book shelves in foreign countries, although, due to greater buying power abroad, there is a possibility of a very good sale of such books. The responsibility of seeing that these books are displayed in foreign countries should be given to the I.C.C.R. which should be provided with adequate funds for the purpose. This should not come in the way of any other private or public organisation promoting the sale of India's books abroad.

The Committee also recommends that in addition to its own publications, the Council should have the responsibility of making arrangements for commercial distribution of all worthwhile books considered suitable for projecting India's image abroad and that good foreign

books which have not found a ready market in India should be displayed by the Council at suitable places, for example in the libraries of the Akademies. This should, however, be in addition to the existing channels and agencies which manage the sale and distribution abroad of books in a limited way at present.

18. Foreign exchange - It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the Council's work in foreign countries has been hampered by lack of foreign exchange. The Committee recommends that in order to enable the Council to fulfil its functions, a reasonable amount of foreign exchange should be placed at its disposal every year and that the Ministry of Education should take necessary steps to ensure that this is done.

Before concluding the Report, the Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the services of its Secretary, Shri B.N. Bhardwaj, who made all arrangements for the meetings of the Committee, undertook the analysis and collation of evidence which came before it and prepared all the relevant material needed for the drafting of this Report.

Sd/- H.J. Bhabha
Chairman

Sd/- (Smt) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
Member

Sd/- A.K. Ghosh
Member

Sd/- M.A. Chidambaram
Member

Sd/- B.N. Bhardwaj
Secretary

Dated: 22nd October, 1964.

List of persons who gave oral or written evidence before the reviewing Committee for the national Akadenies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation or address</u>
(a) <u>Persons who met the Committee and gave oral evidence</u>	
1. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh	Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University and Vice-President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
2. Shri P.N. Kirpal	Secretary (Education), Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Shri Bahadur Singh	Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
4. Lady Ranu Mookerjee	President, Akademy of Fine Arts, Calcutta.
5. Shri Karl Fhandalavala	Art Critic and Member, Executive Board, Lalit Kala Akademi.
6. Shri A.M. Davierwala	Sculptor, Bombay.
7. Shri M.F. Hussain	Painter, Bombay.
8. Shri V.S. Gaitonde	Painter, Bombay.
9. Shri Utpal Dutt	"Little Theatre Group", Calcutta.
10. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand	Editor 'Marg' and Tagore Prof. in Art and Literature, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
11. Prof. C.S. Pant	Principal, Sir Shankarlal Institute of Music, Department of Music & Fine Arts, Delhi University.
12. Shri E. Alkazi	Director, National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi.
13. Dr.V. Raghavan	Prof. of Sanskrit, University of Madras and Member, Executive Board, Sahitya Akademi.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation or address</u>
14. Smt. Shanta Rao	Dancer, New Fort Road, Madras.
15. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale	Kalakshetra, Ayar, Madras.
16. Shri S.S. Batliwala	Chairman, The Bombay Art Society, Bombay.
17. Shri K.K. Kripalani	Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
18. Shri V.K. Narayana Menon	Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
19. Shri B.C. Sanyal	Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
20. Shri Inam Rahman	Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.

(b) Persons who sent their suggestions to the
Reviewing Committee in writing.

1. Shri Chintamani Kar	Principal, Government College of Art & Craft, Calcutta.
2. Shri Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar	Kumbakonam, Madras State.
3. Shri V.V. Ghatnekar	Lokmanya Nagar, Bombay.
4. Dr. Svetoslav Roerich	Infantry Road, Cantonment, Bangalore.
5. Smt. Devika Rani Roerich	Infantry Road, Cantonment, Bangalore.

Statement showing the maintenance grants paid by the Government of India to the three Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations since their inception.

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Year	Sahitya Akademi	Lalit Kala Akademi	Sangeet Natak Akademi	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1950-51	-	-	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
1951-52	-	-	-	1,80,000	1,80,000
1952-53	-	-	25,000	2,50,000	2,75,000
1953-54	25,000	-	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,25,000
1954-55	81,000	85,649	2,68,000	2,00,000	6,34,649
1955-56	96,000	2,29,850	4,12,000	2,85,000	10,22,850
1956-57	3,32,315	2,00,000	5,16,500	3,00,000	13,48,815
1957-58	4,25,000	3,00,000	7,47,000	2,00,000	16,72,000
1958-59	4,22,000	3,33,500	9,20,000	5,00,000	21,75,500
1959-60	5,00,000	4,21,000	12,26,890	6,00,000	27,47,890
1960-61	7,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	9,00,000	31,00,000
1961-62	6,00,000	7,00,000	12,00,000	10,50,000	35,50,000
1962-63	6,87,500	3,61,500	16,20,000	9,90,000	36,59,000
1963-64	4,50,000	5,75,000	12,90,000	10,00,000	33,15,000
TOTAL.	<u>43,18,815</u>	<u>37,06,499</u>	<u>94,25,390</u>	<u>66,55,000</u>	<u>2,41,05,704</u>

Comparative statement showing the present constitutions of the General Bodies, the Executive Boards and the number of Fellows of the three Akademies and Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

A-General Councils/General Assembly

	<u>Sahitya Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Lalit Kala Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sanjeet Natak Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Indian Council for Cultural Relations</u>	<u>No.</u>
1. Office Bearers	President	1	Chairman	1	Chairman	1	President	1
	Financial Adviser	1	Financial Adviser	1	Financial Adviser	1	Financial Adviser	1
2. Government of India's nominees	Five persons nominated by the Govt. of India of whom one is to be the representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and one of the National Book Trust.	5	Five persons nominated by the Government of India.	5	Five persons nominated by the Govt. of India.	5	Five persons nominated by the Govt. of India	5
					1 representative of the Ministry of SR & CA (now Education)	1		
					1 representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	1		
3. Nominees of the State Governments	One person nominated by each of the 15 State Governments.	15	One person nominated by each of the 15 State Governments.	15	One person nominated by each of the 15 State Governments.	15		

<u>Lalit Kala Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Lalit Kala Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sangeet Natak Akademi</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Indian Council for Cultural Relations</u>	<u>No.</u>
4. Representatives of Universities	20	Three persons elected by the General Council from Heads of University Departments or Faculties of Art and Archaeology, well-known art critics or art historians or persons who have rendered meritorious service to the cause of art.	3	-	-	Twenty representatives of Universities in India selected by the Governing Body from among the persons recommended by the Universities.	20
5. Representatives of Organisations.	16	One person to represent each of the fourteen languages enumerated in the Constitution of India and English and Sindhi	15	Twelve persons to be co-opted by members in the fields of music, dance and drama recognised by the Akademi provided that not less than two persons will be those possessing knowledge in each of the fields of Hindustani Music, Karnatic music, dance and drama.	12	Twenty representatives of scientific, educational and cultural organisations in India other than the Universities and the Akademies.	20
6. Persons appointed in their individual capacity.	8	8 persons eminent in the field of letters to be selected in their individual capacity by the General Council.	9	8 persons eminent in the fields of music, dance and drama elected in their individual capacity by the General Council.	8	10 persons eminent in various spheres of Indian culture to be nominated by the President of the Council in their individual capacity.	10

		Sahitya Akademi		Lalit Kala Akademi		Sangeet Natak Akademi		Indian Council for Cultural Relations	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		
7. Representatives of national Academies	4	Two representatives each of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi	4	Two representatives each of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi	4	Two representatives each of the Sahitya Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi	4	One representative each of the Lalit Kala the Sahitya and the Sangeet Natak Akademies.	
3. Others	-	-	1	Director, National Museum	-	-	-	Two members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker.	
	-	-	1	Curator, National Gallery of Modern Art.	-	-	-	One member from the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.	



Two representatives of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art.

Two eminent architects - one to be elected by the General Council and the other Chief Architect, to be nominated by the Government of India.

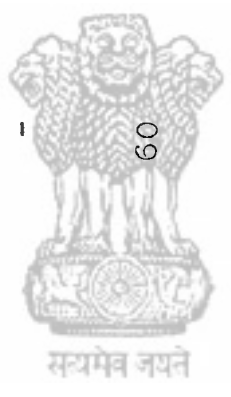
B. Executive Boards/Governing Body

<u>Sahitya Akademi</u>	<u>Lalit Kala Akademi</u>	<u>Sangeet Natak Akademi</u>	<u>Indian Council for Cultural Relations</u>
President	Chairman	Chairman	President
Vice-President	Vice-Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Vice-President
Financial Adviser	Financial Adviser	Financial Adviser	Financial Adviser
to members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council.	Three members nominated by the Govt. of India from among their nominees on the General Council.	Two members nominated by the Govt. of India from among their nominees on the General Council and the representative of the Ministry of SR & CA (now Education)	Three members nominated by the Govt. of India from among their nominees on the General Assembly.
Sixteen members elected by the General Council to represent sixteen languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.	Nine persons selected by the General Council from among its members.	Nine persons elected by the General Council from among its members.	Nine members elected by the General Assembly from amongst its members, of whom at least one shall be a member of the Rajya Sabha and two of the Lok Sabha.

C. Number of Fellows (including Honorary and Associate) of the Akademies and I.C.C.R.

	<u>Sahitya Akademi</u>	<u>Lalit Kala Akademi</u>	<u>Sangeet Natak Akademi</u>	<u>Indian Council for Cultural Relations</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Permissible maximum number	21	20*	30	30"	* 3 of these may be non-Indians
Honorary Fellows	5 (non-Indians)	-	-	-	" upto half this number may be nationals of India.
Associate Fellows	50	-	60	-	
Number of Fellows actually elected so far		8	18	20(8-Indians 12-non-Indians)	

Note: No Honorary or Associate Fellow
has been elected by any Akademi.



Fellows of the Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year of election</u>	<u>Field of eminence</u>
<u>Fellows of the Sahitya Akademi</u>		
None elected.		
<u>2. Fellows of the Lalit Kala Akademi</u>		
1. Nandalal Bose	1954	Painting
2. Jamini Roy	1956	Painting
3. D.P. Roy Chowdhury	1961	Sculpture
4. V.P. Karmarkar		Sculpture
5. S.L. Haldankar		Painting
6. K. Venkatappa		Painting
7. Rai Krishnadasa	1963	Art History
8. O.C. Gangoly		Art History
<u>3. Fellows of the Sangeet Natak Akademi</u>		
1. Ustad Alla-ud-Din Khan	1953-54	Hindustani Music (Instrumental)
2. Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan		Hindustani Music (Instrumental)
3. Prithviraj Kapoor		Theatre-Acting
4. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar		Karnatic Music (Vocal)
5. Karaikudi Sambasiva Aiyer (since died)		Karnatic Music (Instrumental)
6. Anjani Bai Malpekar (Smt)		Hindustani Music

Sl. No.	Name	Year of election	Field of eminence
7.	Gopeshwar Bandopadhyay (Since died)		Music
8.	Papanasani Sivan	1961-62	Karnatic Music
	D. Annaswami Nagavathar		Kathakalakshepar
10.	Uday Shankar		Indian dance
11.	E.V. Nana Warerkar		Drama
12.	S.M. Ratanjankar	1962-63	Hindustani Music
13.	P. Sambamurthy		Musicology
14.	Swami Prajnanananda		Music
15.	T.L. Venkatarama Aiyer		Karnatic Music
16.	B.R. Deodhar	1963-64	Hindustani Music
17.	C. Saraswati Bai (Smt)		Kathakalakshepar
18.	Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury		Hindustani Music

S. No.	Name and Nationality	Year of election	Field of activity/ eminence
4. Fellows of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.			
1.	Prof. W. Norman Brown (U.S.A.)	1960	Sanskrit scholar and writer on India.
2.	Dr. Ali A. Hekmat (Iran)		Educationist, Statesman, writer and diplomat.
3.	Dr. Taha Hussein (U.A.R.)		Educationist, writer and elder statesman.
4.	Dr. G.P. Malalasekhara (Ceylon)		Scholar, philosopher and diplomat.
5.	Prof. Louis Renou (France)		Orientalist, specialist on Vedic philosophy.
6.	Dr. D.T. Suzuki (Japan)		Authority on Zen Buddhism.
7.	Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee (Britain)		Distinguished historian
8.	Prof. Dr. Giuseppe Tucci (Italy)		Orientalist, archaeologist and scholar.
9.	Prof. Dr. H. Von Glasenapp (Germany)(since died)		Indologist.
10.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (India)	1961	Educationist, philosopher and President of India.
11.	Earl C.R. Attlee (Britain)		Elder statesman, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain.
12.	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (India)(since died)		Statesman and writer, late Prime Minister

<u>Name and Nationality</u>	<u>Year of election</u>	<u>Field of activity/ eminence</u>
13. Dr. Zakir Hussain (India)	1961	Educationist and Vice-President of India.
14. Dr. Sunit Kumar Chatterji (India)		Educationist, philologist and writer.
15. Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar (India)		Educationist, writer and statesman.
16. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar (India)		Educationist and administrator.
17. Prof. C.V. Raman (India)	1962	Scientist Nobel laureate.
18. Prof. Walter Hallstein (West Germany)	1963	President, European Economic Co-operation Commission.
19. Dr. Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)	1964	Educationist, Journalist and diplomat. President, University of Philippines.
20. Prof. Humayun Kabir (India)		Educationist, philosopher and statesman; former President of I.C.C.R.

Constitution of the Sahitya Akademi

Whereas it is considered expedient to establish a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:

1. A National Academy of Letters, to be called 'Sahitya Akademi', shall be established.

2. Headquarters:

The Headquarters of the Akademi shall be at New Delhi but they may be transferred to another place by a resolution supported by three-fourths of the whole number of members of the General Council.

3. Organisation and Function:

(a) The Akademi shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(b) It shall have the following powers and functions, namely :

- (i) to promote cooperation among men of letters for the development of literature in Indian languages;
- (ii) to encourage or to arrange translations of literary works from one Indian language into others and also from non-Indian into Indian languages and vice versa;
- (iii) to publish or to assist associations and individuals in publishing literary works, including bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, basic vocabularies, etc., in the various Indian languages;
- (iv) to sponsor or to hold literary conferences, seminars, and exhibitions on all-India or a regional basis;
- (v) to award prizes and distinctions and to give recognition to individual writers for outstanding work;

- (vi) to promote research in Indian languages and literature;
- (vii) to promote the teaching and study of regional languages and literatures in areas beyond their own;
-) to encourage propagation and study of literature among the masses;
- (ix) (a) to improve and develop the various scripts in which the languages of the country are written;
- (b) to promote the use of the devanagari script and to encourage publication in that script of select books in any Indian language;
- (c) to publish, if found necessary, standard books of one Indian language in the scripts of other languages;
- (x) to promote cultural exchanges with other countries and to establish relations with international organisations in the field of letters;
- to receive grants, bequests and other donations, to purchase land, own property of all kinds and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of it in furtherance of its works; and
- (xii) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be required in order to further its objects.

4. Officers of the Akademi:

The following shall be the officers of the Akademi:

- (i) President,
- (ii) Vice-President,
- (iii) Financial Adviser, and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. President:

The President of the Akademi shall be elected by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board as provided in the rules made therefor.

6. Vice-President:

- (i) The Vice-President shall be elected by the General Council of the Akademi from among its members.

- (ii) The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, for whatever reasons, exercise all the functions and powers of the President.

7. Financial Adviser:

- (i) The Financial Adviser shall be appointed by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board and shall hold office for a term of five years. Provided that in the event of a vacancy during such term, the Executive Board shall have power to appoint the Financial Adviser for the residue of the term and report the appointment to the General Council.
- (ii) The Financial Adviser shall
 - (a) be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council;
 - (b) subject to the general supervision and control of the Executive Board, be responsible for watching the utilisation of all moneys for the purposes for which they are granted or allotted; and
 - (c) exercise such other powers and functions as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board.

8. Secretary:

- (i) The Secretary shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Akademi and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine.
- (ii) The Secretary shall be ex-officio Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Standing Committees which may be set up by the General Council or the Executive Board but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.
- (iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary
 - (a) to be the custodian of the records and subject to the general supervision and control of the Executive Board to manage the property and funds of the Akademi for the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;

- (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akademi;
- (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
- (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
- (e) to maintain the accounts of the Akademi under the supervision of the Financial Adviser; and
- (f) to execute all contracts on behalf of the Akademi.

9. Authorities of the Akademi:

The following shall be the authorities of the Akademi:

- (i) General Council,
- (ii) Executive Board,
- (iii) Finance Committee, and
- (iv) any other standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council:

The General Council shall consist of the following:

- (i) The President;
- (ii) The Financial Adviser;
- (iii) Five persons nominated by the Government of India of whom one shall be a representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and one of the National Book Trust;
- (iv) One person from each of the following 15 States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, selected by the Executive Board in consultation with the State Government;

- (v) One person to represent each of the languages enumerated in the Constitution of India and such other languages as may be recognised by the Akademi, selected by the Executive Board from among the persons recommended by literary associations, as provided in the rules made therefor;
- (vi) Twenty representatives of Universities, selected by the Executive Board from among the persons recommended by the Universities, as provided in the rules made therefor;
- (vii) Not more than eight persons eminent in the field of letters to be selected in their individual capacity by the General Council;
- (viii) Two representatives of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

All members, except where otherwise provided, shall hold office for a period of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

11. Functions of the General Council:

The General Council shall have the following functions and powers, namely :

- (i) to elect a Vice-President from among its members;
- (ii) to elect members of the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 13(v), and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;
- (iii) to elect members of the Finance Committee, in accordance with paragraph 15(iii), and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Finance Committee;
- (iv) to approve the annual budget of the Akademi drawn up by the Executive Board;
- (v) to nominate Auditors;
- (vi) to frame rules for election of representatives of Universities, States and Literary Associations for the purposes of clauses (iv), (v), (vi) & (vii) of paragraph 10;
- (vii) to consider and approve programmes and specific projects proposed by the Executive Board;

(viii) to elect on the recommendation of the Executive Board

(a) Literary persons of outstanding merit as Fellows of the Akademi, provided that the number of such Fellows shall at no time exceed twenty-one;

(b) Honorary Fellows of the Akademi from among literary persons of outstanding merit who are not nationals of India, provided that the number of such Honorary Fellows shall at no time exceed five; and

(c) Associate Fellows of the Akademi, provided that the number of such Associate Fellows shall at no time exceed fifty;

(ix) to frame its own rules, regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure.

12. Meetings of the General Council:

The General Council shall ordinarily meet once every year at a place and on a date to be fixed by the President. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the President or by the Executive Board, either on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Council.

13. Executive Board:

The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (i) the President;
- (ii) the Vice-President;
- (iii) the Financial Adviser;
- (iv) two members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council; and
- (v) sixteen members elected by the General Council to represent the sixteen languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.

14. Functions of the Executive Board:

The Executive Board shall have the following powers and functions, namely :

- (i) to exercise the executive authority of the Akademi, subject to policy directives of the General Council;
- (ii) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akademi and of its office;

- (iii) to consider and prepage programmes of the Akademi and specific projects for submission to the General Council,
- (iv) to draw up the annual budget of the Akademi subject to financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for approval of the General Council;
- (v) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akademi for the consideration of the General Council;
- (vi) to consider and propose to the General Council names of literary persons of outstanding merit to be elected Fellows or Honorary Fellows or Associate Fellows of the Akademi; and
- (vii) to appoint the Secretary of the Akademi and other members of the staff except those the power to appoint whom is delegated to the Secretary.

15. Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (i) the Financial Adviser
- (ii) One nominee of the Government of India, not necessarily from among the members of the General Council
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) One nominee of the Executive Board, not necessarily from among the members of the General Council.

The Finance Committee shall elect one of its members to be its Chairman.

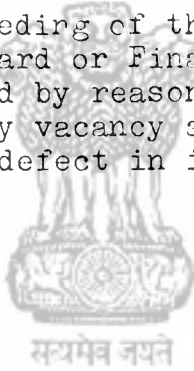
16. Functions of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akademi, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the limit for total expenditure within a financial year.

17. General:

- (i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by any authority of the Akademi except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this Resolution, may be amended or set aside by the General Council;

- (ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting, amend this Constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide, except that an amendment of the objects of the Sahitya Akademi will not be deemed to have been duly passed unless also supported by not less than one-half of the total membership.
- (iii) All casual vacancies among the members (other than ex-officio members) of the General Council or any other body of the Akademi shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, elected or coopted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or coopted to a casual vacancy shall be member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member;
- (iv) No act or proceeding of the General Council or Executive Board or Finance Committee shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy amongst its members or of any defect in its Constitution.



Constitution of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

Whereas ~~it is~~ considered expedient to establish a national organisation to foster and co-ordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:-

A National Academy of Art, to be called "Lalit Kala Akademi", shall be established.

2. Headquarters:

The headquarters of the Akademi shall be at New Delhi.

3. Organisation and functions:

- (a) The Akademi shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (b) It shall have the following powers and functions, namely:
 - (i) to encourage and promote study and research training in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture and applied arts;
 - (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State Akademies;
 - (iii) to promote co-operation among artists and art associations and to encourage the establishment and development of such associations;
 - (iv) to encourage the setting up of institutions to provide training and research in various fields of Art;
 - (v) to encourage, where necessary, the establishment of regional Art centres;
 - (vi) to encourage the exchange of ideas between various schools of Art by organising conferences, seminars, exhibitions on an All India basis and to encourage such conferences etc. on a regional basis also;
 - (vii) to publish and to promote publication of literature on Art, including monographs, journals, art albums, etc;

- (viii) to establish and maintain a library, catering to the needs of various organisations and covering both Indian and foreign Art;
- (ix) to give recognition and to otherwise assist approved Art associations;
- (x) to foster cultural contacts within the country and also with other countries, through Art exhibitions, exchange of personnel and Art objects, etc.;
- (xi) to award scholarships and prizes to deserving artists;
- (xii) to accord recognition to artists for outstanding achievements;
- (xiii) to encourage and foster the revival and development of Folk Art;
- (xiv) to promote the study of traditional art and craft techniques and to organise regional surveys of and to encourage surviving indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors;
- (xv) in furtherance of its objects and works, to purchase land, own property of all kinds and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same; and
- (xvi) to create any Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund, Insurance Fund or any other Special Fund whether for depreciation or for repairs, improving, extending or maintaining any of the properties or rights of the Akademi and/or for recoupment of wasting assets and for any other purposes for which the Akademi deems it expedient or proper to create or maintain any such Fund or Funds. Provided that no part of grants received from the Government of India or any part of income derived out of expenditure met from the Government of India grants shall be transferred to any such Fund without the prior approval of the Government of India.

4. Officers of the Akademi:

The following shall be the officers of the Akademi, namely:

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman;
- (iii) Financial Adviser; and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. Chairman:

The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years.

The Executive Board may by a Resolution delegate to the Chairman such of its powers for conducting the administrative and financial business of the Akademi as it may deem fit, subject to the condition that action taken by the Chairman under powers so delegated shall be reported at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

The Chairman may delegate such of his powers as he may consider necessary to the Vice-Chairman or to the Secretary.

6. Vice-Chairman:

- (i) The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Council of the Akademi from among its members and shall hold office for five years;
- (ii) The Vice-Chairman shall, in absence of the Chairman for whatever reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

7. Financial Adviser:

- (i) The Financial Adviser shall be appointed by the Government of India and shall hold such office at the pleasure of the said Government.
- (ii) The Financial Adviser shall generally advise the Akademi in all matters relating to the management of the properties and investments of the Akademi, preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and the expenditure of funds for the purposes for which they have been granted or allotted.
- (iii) In order to ensure efficient management of the finances of the Akademi, the Financial Adviser shall have the following powers and functions, namely:
 - (a) to examine and scrutinise the budget of the Akademi prepared by the Secretary;
 - (b) to consider all proposals for new expenditure;
 - (c) to consider the audit report;
 - (d) to review the finances of the Akademi from time to time; and
 - (e) to give advice on any financial question affecting the Akademi either on his own initiative or at the instance of the Secretary of any of the bodies of the Akademi.

8. Secretary:

- (i) The Secretary shall be the Principal Executive Officer of the Akademi and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine.
- (ii) The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Committees which may be set up by the Chairman, the General Council or the Executive Board, but shall not be deemed to be a Member of any of those authorities.
- (iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary:
 - (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Akademi as the Executive Board may commit to his charge;
 - (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akademi;
 - (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
 - (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
 - (e) to maintain accounts of the Akademi;
 - (f) subject to the control of the Executive Board, to manage the property and investments of the Akademi and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council;
 - (g) subject to the powers of the Executive Board, to be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;
 - (h) to sign all contracts and assurances of property made on behalf of the Akademi after the same have been approved by the Executive Board; and
 - (i) to exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board or the General Council.

- (iv) The receipt of the Secretary or the person duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any moneys paid into the Akademi shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

9. Authorities of the Akademi:

The following shall be the authorities of the Akademi:

- (a) The General Council;
- (b) The Executive Board;
- (c) The Finance Committee; and
- (d) any other Standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council:

(a) The General Council shall consist of the following, namely:

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Financial Adviser
- (iii) Director, National Museum, or, if there is no Director, such officer of the National Museum as may be nominated by the Government of India for that purpose.
- (iv) Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art.
- (v) Five persons nominated by the Government of India.

These nominees will remain in office for a period of five years.

- (vi) One person nominated by each State Government.

These nominees will remain in office for a period of five years.

- (vii) Fifteen representatives elected in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Akademi, by art organisations and institutions recognised by the Akademi.

These representatives will remain in office for a period of five years.

- (viii) Nine eminent Indian artists to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council.

These representatives will remain in office for a period of five years.

(ix) Two representatives each of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi.

(x) Three persons being either well-known art critics, art historians, heads of the university departments or faculties of art and archaeology, or persons who have rendered meritorious service to the cause of art, to be elected by the General Council.

They shall remain in office for a period of five years.

(xi) Two representatives of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art.

(xii) Two eminent architects - one to be elected by the General Council and the other, the Chief Architect, to be nominated by the Government of India.

(b) If any vacancy occurs in the General Council, Executive Board or Finance Committee due to any person ceasing to be a member thereof, no proceedings of the General Council, Executive Board or Finance Committee, as the case may be till the said vacancy has been filled up, shall be rendered invalid.

(c) Should any member of the Akademi who has been nominated by the Government of India ex-officio be prevented from attending a meeting of the Akademi or the Executive Board, he shall be at liberty to appoint and authorise a representative to take his place at that meeting of the Akademi or the Board as the case may be, and such representative shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the Akademi or of the Board for that meeting only.

11. Functions of the General Council:

The General Council shall have the following functions and powers, namely:

(a) to elect a Vice-Chairman;

(b) to elect members of the Executive Board in accordance with paragraph 13(v), and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;

(c) to elect members of the Finance Committee in accordance with paragraph 15(iii) and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Finance Committee;

- (d) to approve the annual budget of the Akademi drawn up by the Executive Board;
- (e) to appoint auditors unless Government of India arranges for the audit through the Comptroller and Auditor General;
- (f) to elect, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, eminent outstanding artists or eminent art critics, eminent art historians or those who have rendered outstanding service to the cause of art, as Fellows of the Akademi by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, provided that the number shall at no time exceed 20, of whom not more than three shall be non-Indians;
- (g) to grant recognition on the recommendations of the Executive Board to organisations and institutions rendering useful service to art;
- (h) to consider and approve programmes proposed by the Executive Board;
- (i) to frame its regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure; and
- (j) to do any other such acts as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Organisation and performance of the functions of the Akademi.

12. Meetings of the General Council:

The General Council shall normally meet once a year at the headquarters of the Akademi on a date and at a time to be fixed at the previous meeting by the General Council itself. Extraordinary meetings of the General Council may be called at the headquarters of the Akademi at any other time by the Chairman or the Executive Board on its own initiative or at the written request of not less than one-third of the total number of members of the General Council.

13. Executive Board:

The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (i) Chairman of the General Council;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman of the General Council;
- (iii) Financial Adviser;
- (iv) Three members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council; and
- (v) Nine persons to be elected by the General Council from amongst its members.

14. Functions of the Executive Board:

The Executive Board shall have the following functions and powers, namely :

- (a) to exercise the Executive authority of the Akademi, subject to the supervision of the General Council;
- (b) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akademi and of its office;
- (c) to prepare the programme of the Akademi for the consideration and approval of the General Council;
- (d) to draw up the annual budget of the Akademi, subject to the total financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for the approval of the General Council;
- (e) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akademi for the consideration of the General Council;
- (f) subject to the provision of item (f) of paragraph 11 of this Constitution to consider and propose to the General Council names of eminent artists and others for election as Fellows of the Akademi;
- (g) to consider and propose to the General Council names of important art organisations and institutions deserving recognition from the Akademi;
- (h) subject to the budgetary limits and the policy directives, if any, of the General Council to grant financial assistance to organisations and institutions recognised by the Akademi;
- (i) to nominate a member of the Finance Committee in accordance with item (iv) of paragraph 15 of this Constitution;
- (j) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Akademi in national and international conferences or organisations;
- (k) to appoint the Secretary of the Akademi and other members of the staff whose total emoluments exceed Rs.150/- p.m.; and

- (1) to create and fill posts the maximum emoluments of which do not exceed Rs.1000/- per month, Posts carrying a maximum emoluments in excess of Rs.1000/- per month may be created with the approval of the Government of India and thereafter filled by the Executive Board.

15. Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (i) The Financial Adviser who will be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) One nominee of the Government of India not necessarily from among the members of the General Council;
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) One nominee of the Executive Board not necessarily from among the members of the General Council.

16. Functions of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akademi, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the total limits for expenditure within a financial year.

17. General:

- (i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by any authority of the Akademi except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this Constitution, may be amended or set aside by the General Council.
- (ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting, request the Government of India to amend this Constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

- (xiv) to take suitable steps for the maintenance of proper and adequate standards of education in music, dance and drama: and with that object to organise research in the teaching of the said subjects;
- (xv) to foster cultural contacts between the different regions of the country and also with other countries in the fields of music, dance and drama;
- (xvi) to accept grants of money, securities or property of any kind on such terms as may seem expedient;
- (xvii) to acquire by gift, purchase, exchange, lease, hire or otherwise howsoever any property movable or immovable which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Society and to build, construct, improve, alter, demolish and repair such buildings, works and constructions as may be necessary for carrying out the objects of the Society;
- (xviii) to sell, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise transfer all or any portion of the property movable and immovable of the Society, provided that prior approval in writing of the Central Government is obtained for the transfer of immovable property;
- (xix) to invest and deal with any moneys and securities of the Akademi not immediately required for any of its activities in such a manner as may be provided by the rules and regulations of the Society as may from time to time be determined;
- (xx) to draw, make, accept, endorse and discount cheques, notes or other negotiable instruments;
- (xxi) to issue appeals for funds in furtherance of the objects of the Akademi and undertake management of any endowments, trusts, funds or donations not inconsistent with the objects of the Akademi;
- (xxii) to create any Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund, Insurance Fund or any other Special Fund whether for depreciation or for repairs, improving, extending or maintaining any of the properties or rights of the Akademi and/or for recoupment of wasting assets and for any other purposes for which the Akademi deems it expedient or proper to create or maintain any such Fund or Funds;
- (xxiii) to take over from the Sangeet Natak Akademi which was constituted by a Resolution of the Ministry of Education, Government of India dated the 31st May, 1952 all its assets of whatsoever nature including books, films, periodicals, furniture, accounts and all its liabilities;
- (xxiv) to borrow and raise moneys with or without security or on the security of a mortgage, charge, or hypothecation or pledge of all or any of the movable or immovable properties belonging to the Akademi or in any other manner whatsoever provided that prior approval in writing of the Central Government is obtained in that behalf;
- (xxv) to create administrative, technical, ministerial and other posts under the Akademi and to make appointments thereto in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Akademi;

- (xxvi) to make Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws for the conduct of the affairs of the Akademi and to add to, amend, vary or rescind them from time to time with the approval of the Central Government;
- (xxvii) to do all such other acts and things either alone or in conjunction with other organisations or persons as the Akademi may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above said objectives,
4. The names, addresses and occupations of the first members of the Executive Board of the Akademi to whom, by the rules of the Akademi, the management of affairs was entrusted (not given).
5. All property of the Akademi, movable or immovable shall vest in the Executive Board.
6. The income and property of the Akademi, however derived, shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects as set forth in this Memorandum of Association subject, nevertheless, in respect of the expenditure of grants made by the Government of India to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time impose. No portion of the income and property of the Akademi shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to persons who at any time are or have been members of the Akademi, or to any of them, or to any persons claiming through them or any of them, provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any member or other person in return for service rendered to the Akademi, or for travelling allowance, halting allowance and other similar charges.
7. The Akademi shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the functions of the Sangeet Natak Akademi constituted by a Resolution dated the 31st May 1952 of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, with effect from the date it is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
8. If on the winding up or dissolution of the Society there shall remain after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Society or any of them, but shall be dealt with in the manner provided by sections 13 and 14 of Act XXI of 1860.
9. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Akademi certified to be correct by three members of the Executive Board is filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, New Delhi, along with the Memorandum of Association.

(b) Rules and Regulations

Short title:

These Rules and Regulations may be called "Rules and Regulations of the Sangeet Natak Akademi".

The Sangeet Natak Akademi shall be the National Akademi of Music, Dance and Drama for India.

3. Definitions:

In these Rules and Regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

- (i) the 'Akademi' shall mean the Sangeet Natak Akademi.
- (ii) the 'General Council' shall mean the entire body of members constituting the Sangeet Natak Akademi.
- (iii) the 'Board' shall mean the Executive Board constituted as such under these Rules:-

Words importing the singular number only include the plural number and vice-versa.

Words importing the masculine gender also include the feminine gender.

4. Members of the Akademi:

The Akademi shall consist of the following members (hereinafter collectively referred to as the 'General Council', namely:-

- (i) Chairman to be appointed by the President of India.
- (ii) Financial Adviser to be appointed by the Government of India.
- (iii) Five persons nominated by the Government of India.
- (iv) One person nominated by each of the following States:
Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir.
- (v) One representative of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to be nominated by the Government of India.
- (vi) One representative of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to be nominated by the Government of India.
- (vii) Two representatives from each of the two Akademies, namely, the Sahitya Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi.
- (viii) Twelve persons to be co-opted by the members mentioned in items (i) to (vii) above in consultation with organisation in the fields of music, dance and drama recognised by the Akademi for this purpose in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Akademi, provided that the rules should be so framed as to ensure wherever possible, the representation of :
 - (a) not less than two persons with adequate knowledge of Hindustani music.
 - (b) not less than two persons with adequate knowledge of Carnatic music.

- (c) ~~not less than two persons with adequate knowledge of dance.~~
- (d) not less than two persons with adequate knowledge of drama.
- (ix) Eight eminent persons in the fields of music, dance and drama from different regions of India to be co-opted in their individual capacity by the members mentioned in items (i) to (vii) above.

Provided that all members except where otherwise provided shall continue to be such members for a period of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

5. Roll of members:

The Akademi shall keep a roll of members giving their addresses and occupations and every member shall sign the same. If a member of the Akademi changes his address he shall notify his new address to the Secretary, who shall thereupon enter his new address in the roll of members. If the member fails to notify his new address the address in the roll of members shall be ~~deemed to be~~ his address.

6. Officers of the Akademi:

The following shall be the officers of the Akademi, namely:-

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Vice-Chairman
- (iii) Financial Adviser, and
- (iv) Secretary.

7. Chairman:

- (i) The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years.
- (ii) The Executive Board may by a Resolution delegate to the Chairman such of its powers for the conduct of the business of the Akademi as it may deem fit subject to the condition that the action taken by the Chairman under the powers so delegated shall be reported at the next meeting of the Executive Board.
- (iii) The Chairman may delegate such of his powers as he may consider necessary to the Vice-Chairman or to the Secretary.

8. Vice-Chairman:

The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Council of the Akademi from among its members and shall hold office for five years. But the first Vice-Chairman shall be appointed by the Government of India.

The Vice-Chairman shall, in the absence of the Chairman, for whatever reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

9. Financial Adviser:

The Financial Adviser shall be appointed by the Government of India and shall hold such office at the pleasure of the said Government.

The Financial Adviser shall generally advise the Akademi in all matters relating to the management of the properties and investments of the Akademi, preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and the expenditure of funds for the purpose for which they have been granted or allotted.

In order to ensure efficient management of the finances of the Akademi, the Financial Adviser shall have the following powers and functions, namely:-

- (a) to examine and scrutinise the budget of the Akademi, prepared by the Secretary.
- (b) to consider all proposals for new expenditure.
- (c) to consider the audit report,
- (d) to revise the finances of the Akademi from time to time, and
- (e) to give advice on any financial question affecting the Akademi either on his own initiative or at the instance of the Secretary or any of the bodies of the Akademi.

10. Secretary:

- (i) The Secretary shall be the Principal Executive Officer of the Akademi and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine.
- (ii) The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Committees which may be set up by the Chairman, the General Council, or the Executive Board, but shall not be deemed to be a Member of any of those authorities.
- (iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary
 - (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Akademi as the Executive Board may commit to his charge.
 - (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akademi.
 - (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of authorities of the Akademi and of all Committees appointed by any of those authorities.
 - (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities.
 - (e) to maintain accounts of the Akademi.

- (f) subject to the control of the Executive Board, to manage the property and investments of the Akademi and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council.
- (g) subject to the powers of the Executive Board, to be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.
- (h) to sign all contracts and assurances of property made on behalf of the Akademi after the same have been approved by the Executive Board.
- (i) to exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board or the General Council.
- (j) the receipt of the Secretary or the person duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any moneys paid into the Akademi shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

Authorities of the Akademi:

The following shall be the authorities of the Akademi, namely:-

- (i) The General Council
- (ii) The Executive Board
- (iii) The Finance Committee, and
- (iv) Any other Standing Committee or Committees or sub-Committees which the Chairman, the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

General Council:

- (a) The General Council shall have the following powers and functions namely:-
 - (i) to elect a Vice-Chairman from among their members.
 - (ii) to elect members of the Executive Board in accordance with paragraph 14(i).
 - (iii) to elect members of the Finance Committee in accordance with paragraph 16(iii).
 - (iv) to approve the annual budget of the Akademi drawn up by the Executive Board.
 - (v) to nominate the auditors.
 - (vi) to elect, by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, artists of outstanding merit in the fields of music, dance and drama as Fellows of the Akademi, provided they have been recommended for election by the Executive Board and provided further the number of Fellows shall at no time exceed 30.

- (vii) to elect by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting such persons as have rendered distinguished service to Indian music, dance or drama as Associate Fellows of the Akademi, provided that the number of Associate Fellows shall at no time exceed 60, and provided further that they have been recommended for election by the Executive Board.
- (viii) to consider important dance, drama and music organisations in the country which are to be recognised.
- (ix) to consider and approve programmes and specific project proposed by the Executive Board.
- (x) to frame its regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure.
- (xi) subject to the provisions of these rules, to do any and all such other acts as may be necessary for the maintenance of the organisation and performance of the functions of the Akademi.
- (b) In the discharge of its functions the General Council shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy as may be given to it by the Central Government. The decision of the Central Government as to whether a question is or is not one of policy shall be final.

13. Executive Board:

The general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Akademi shall be vested in the Executive Board of the Akademi which shall be the Governing Body of the Akademi.

14. The Executive Board of the Akademi for the purposes of Act 21 of 1860 shall at the date of registration of the Society consist of the members whose names are set out in clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association and thereafter as soon as the necessary elections, appointments and nominations have taken place shall consist of the following, namely:-

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Vice-Chairman
- (iii) Financial Adviser
- (iv) Two members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council and the representative of the Ministry of S.R.&C.A.
- (v) Nine persons to be elected by the General Council from among the members.

Provided that if any member of the Executive Board ceases to be a member of the General Council he shall automatically cease to be member of the Executive Board.

15. The Executive Board shall have the following powers and functions namely:-

- (i) to exercise the executive authority of the Akademi subject to policy directives of the General Council.
- (ii) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akademi and of its office.
- (iii) to consider and prepare programme of the Akademi and specific projects for the consideration and approval of the General Council.
- (iv) to draw up the annual budget of the Akademi subject to the financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for approval of the General Council.
- (v) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akademi for the consideration of the General Council.
- (vi) to consider and propose to the General Council names of eminent artists for election as Fellows and Associate Fellows of the Akademi.
- (vii) subject to the approval of the General Council to incur expenditure on the establishment as a whole to create such posts as it may consider necessary for the carrying on the work of the Akademi and to prescribe the terms and conditions of appointment to these posts; provided that posts the maximum emoluments of which exceed Rs.1,000 per month may only be created and filled with the approval of the Government of India.
- (viii) to incur all expenditure subject to the provision of the approved budget, the rules prescribed from time to time and policy directives of the General Council.
- (ix) to appoint the Secretary of the Akademi and other members of the staff, except those the power to appoint whom is delegated to the Secretary.
- (x) to consider and propose to the General Council names of important organisations and institutions working in the fields of music, dance and drama, which are deserving of recognition by the Akademi by virtue of their bona fide character and important contribution to the promotion of any of these arts.
- (xi) subject to the limits of the budget and the policy directives, if any, of the General Council to grant financial or other assistance to cultural organisations and institutions in the fields of dance, drama and music.
- (xii) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Akademi in national and international conferences and organisations.

- (xiii) to prescribe the terms and conditions of service in respect of all posts under the control of the Akademi.
- (xiv) to elect one representative to the Finance Committee in accordance with clause 16(iv), and
- (xv) subject to the provisions of these Rules and Regulations, to do any and all such other acts as may in its opinion be necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the Akademi.

16. Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:-

- (i) The Financial Adviser, who shall be Chairman of the Committee.
- (ii) One nominee of the Central Government from among their nominees on the General Council.
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council who shall be elected by the Council from among its members, and
- (iv) One representative of the Executive Board, who shall be elected by the Board from among its members.

17. The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akademi, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the limit for total expenditure within a financial year.

Meetings of the General Council and the Executive Board

18. The General Council of the Akademi shall ordinarily meet once in every calendar year at a place and on a date to be fixed by the Chairman. A special meeting of the General Council may be called at any other time by the Executive Board or by the Chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the members of the General Council.

19. Ten members of the Akademi shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the General Council of the Akademi.

20. In case of difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

21. Each member of the Akademi, including the Chairman, shall have one vote and if there be equality of votes on any question to be determined by the Akademi, the Chairman shall in addition have and exercise a casting vote.

22. Every meeting of the General Council of the Akademi shall be presided over by the Chairman, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman and in the absence of both, by a member chosen by the members present on the occasion.

23. The Executive Board shall meet on a date and place, fixed by the Chairman, ordinarily at least once in every six months, fifteen days notice shall be given of any such meeting.

24. Four members of the Board present shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board. In case of difference of opinion among the members of the Board, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

25. Each member of the Board, including the Chairman shall have one vote and if there be equality of votes on any question to be determined by the Board, the Chairman shall in addition have and exercise a casting vote.

26. Every meeting of the Board shall be presided over by the Chairman, in his absence by the Vice-Chairman and in the absence of both by a member chosen by the members present on the occasion.

27. Should any member of the Akademi who has been nominated by the Government of India ex-officio be prevented from attending a meeting of the Akademi or the Executive Board, he shall be at liberty to appoint and authorise a representative to take his place at that meeting of the Akademi or the Board, as the case may be and such representative shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the Akademi or of the Board for that meeting only.

Vacancies

28. Where a member of the Akademi has been appointed or nominated by reason of the office he holds, his membership shall terminate when he ceases to hold that office.

29. A member of the Akademi shall cease to be a member if he shall die, resign, become of unsound mind, has been adjudged insolvent or be convicted of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude or accepts a full-time appointment on the staff of the Akademi or fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Akademi without leave of the Chairman.

A member of the Executive Board or the Finance Committee or any other body of the Akademi shall cease to be a member of such a body if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings thereof without leave of the Chairman concerned.

30. The Chairman may resign his office by a letter addressed to the Government of India and his resignation shall take effect from the date it is accepted by the said Government.

31. Any member of the Akademi, including the ex-officio members, may resign his office by a letter addressed to the Chairman and such resignation shall take effect from the date it is accepted by the Chairman.

32. Any vacancy in the General Council in the group of twelve persons co-opted under Rule 4(viii) or in the group of eight eminent persons co-opted under Rule 4(ix) may be filled up by the Executive Board in consultation with the remaining members of the group concerned and the matter reported at the next meeting of the General Council. Any other vacancy in the General Council shall be filled up by appointment or nomination by the respective authority entitled to make such appointment or nomination. The term and office of a member so appointed

nominated or co-opted shall continue only for the remainder of the term of the member in whose place he has been appointed, nominated or co-opted.

33. Any vacancy in the Executive Board or in the Finance Committee in the group of members elected by the General Council may be filled up by the remaining members of the Executive Board by election from among the members of the General Council. Any other vacancy in the Executive Board or in the Finance Committee shall be filled up by appointment, nomination or election by the respective authority entitled to make such appointment, nomination or election. The term and office of a member so appointed, nominated or elected shall continue only for the remainder of the term of the member in whose place he has been appointed, nominated or elected.

34. The General Council or the Executive Board shall function notwithstanding any vacancy therein and notwithstanding any defect in the appointment, nomination, co-option or election of any member and no act or proceeding of the General Council or of the Executive Board shall be invalidated or nullified merely by reason only of the existence of any vacancy therein or of any defect in the appointment, nomination, co-option or election of any member.

Miscellaneous

35. Any business which it may be necessary for the General Council or the Executive Board to perform may be carried out by circulation among all its members and any resolution so circulated and approved by a majority of the members in circulation shall be effectual and binding as if such a resolution had been passed by a meeting of the Akademi or the Board.

36. The Executive Board may by resolution appoint sub-committees for such purposes and with such powers as the Board may think fit with power to co-opt provided that in cases of emergency, the Chairman shall have the power to appoint such sub-committees.

37. The Board may by resolution delegate to a Committee or the Chairman such of its powers for the conduct of the business of the Akademi as it may deem fit subject to the condition that action taken by any Committee or the Chairman under the powers delegated to them by this rule shall be placed for confirmation at the next meeting of the Board.

38. The Akademi shall maintain proper accounts and shall submit annually within six months of the closing of the previous financial year to the Central Government a report on the working of the Akademi in the previous year together with an audited statement of accounts, showing the receipts and expenditure in the previous year.

39. Any rule made or decision taken by the Executive Board or by any other authority of the Akademi may be amended or set aside by the General Council.

40. The Executive Board shall have the power to make bye-laws for the regulations of the procedure of the meetings of the General Council, of the Executive Board, of the Finance Committee and of the several committees appointed in accordance with the rules above mentioned.

41. (i) Subject to the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and subject to the prior approval of the Government of India the General Council may alter, extend or abridge any purpose or purposes for which the Akademi is established.

(ii) Subject to the approval of the Government of India General Council may alter the Rules and Regulations of the Akademi at any time by a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting at any meeting of the General Council which shall have been convened for the purpose after giving due notice of such resolution to the members of the General Council.

42. The Executive Board shall provide a seal, also provide its safe custody and the seal shall never be used except by the authority of the Executive Board previously given and one member of the Executive Board shall sign every instrument to which the seal is affixed and every such instrument shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by some other person appointed by the Executive Board.

43. For the purpose of section 6 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 the person in whose name the Akademi may sue or be sued shall be the Secretary of the Akademi.

44. The Secretary, officials and members of the staff already appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi constituted by the Resolution of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, dated the 31st May, 1952 before the registration of the Akademi shall be deemed to have been appointed to their respective posts by the Akademi after its registration on the same terms and conditions as they were originally appointed under the Sangeet Natak Akademi and shall be entitled to such increments, if any, to which they would have been entitled if they continued to be under the employment of the Sangeet Natak Akademi constituted by the aforesaid resolution.

Constitution of the Indian Council for
Cultural Relations

(a) Aims and Objects:

The objects of the Council as defined in the Memorandum of Association are :

- (a) to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries;
- (b) to promote cultural exchange with other countries;
- (c) to establish relations with national and international organisations in the field of culture; and
- (d) to adopt all other measures as may be required to further its objects.

(b) Rules and Regulations:

Definitions:

In these rules and regulations the following words shall have the following meanings unless inconsistent with the subject or context:-

'The Council' shall mean the 'Indian Council for Cultural Relations.'

'The Governing Body' shall mean the Governing Body of the Council referred to in these rules.

'The President' shall mean the President of the Council referred to in these rules.

'Vice-Presidents' shall mean the Vice-Presidents of the Council referred to in these Rules.

'Financial Adviser' shall mean the Financial Adviser of the Council appointed under these rules.

'Members' shall mean the members of the Council appointed to in these rules.

'Secretary' shall mean the Secretary of the Council appointed under these rules.

'Funds' shall mean the funds of the Council including all movable and immovable property.

'Sections' shall mean the Sections of the Council, each Section representing a particular region or aspect of Council's work.

Words importing the singular number ^{only} /include plural number and vice versa.

Words importing the masculine gender also include the feminine gender.

2. Organisation:

- (i) The Council shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (ii) To facilitate its work the Council may set up different sections, representing different regions and/or aspects of its work.

3. Office bearers of the Council:

The following shall be the office bearers of the Council viz.,

- (i) President;
- (ii) Vice-President;
- (iii) Financial Adviser; and
- (iv) Secretary.

4. President:

- (i) The President shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of four years.
- (ii) The Governing Body may by resolution delegate to the President such of its powers for the conduct of the Council's business as it may deem fit, subject to the condition that the action taken by the President under the powers delegated by this rule shall be reported for confirmation at the next meeting of the Governing Body.
- (iii) The President may delegate such of his powers as he may consider necessary or advisable to the Vice-Presidents or the Secretary.

5. Vice - Presidents:

- (i) There shall be two Vice-Presidents to be elected by the General Assembly of the Council from amongst its members and they shall hold office for four years.
- (ii) In the absence of the President, for whatever reason, a Vice-President designated by the President shall exercise all functions and powers of the President.

6. Financial Adviser:

- (i) The Financial Adviser of the Ministry concerned shall be appointed by the Government of India as Financial Adviser for such period as the Government of India may determine.
- (ii) The Financial Adviser shall tender advice to the Council on all financial questions, either on his own initiative, or on request by the President or any of the authorities of the Council.
- (iii) The Financial Adviser shall examine and advise on the Budget estimates of the Council.

The Financial Adviser shall assist the President and the Finance and Accounts Officer on any matter of finance or accounts involving a question of policy.

Secretary:

The Secretary shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Council and he shall be appointed by the Governing Body for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Governing Body may determine.

- (ii) The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the General Assembly, the Governing Body, the Finance Committee and all other committees which may be set up by the President, the General Assembly or the Governing Body, but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these bodies.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary:-

- (a) to be the custodian of the records and subject to the general supervision and control of the Governing Body to manage the property and funds of the Council for the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;
- (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the Authorities of the Council;
- (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Authorities of the Council and of all Committees appointed by any of these Authorities, and to keep the minutes of all such meetings;
- (d) to ensure that the accounts of the Council are properly maintained by the Finance and Accounts Officer under his overall supervision;
- (e) to execute all contracts on behalf of the Council;
- (f) to prepare and submit the Budget estimates to the appropriate authorities of the Council in consultation with the Financial Adviser; and
- (g) to exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the General Assembly, the Governing Body or the President.

Authorities of the Council:

The following shall be the authorities of the Council:-

- (i) General Assembly;
- (ii) Governing Body;
- (iii) Finance Committee; and
- (iv) Any other Standing Committee or Committees which the President, the General Assembly or the Governing Body may set up for discharging any of their functions.

General Assembly:

(a) The General Assembly shall consist of the following:--

- (i) President;
- (ii) Financial Adviser;
- (iii) Five persons nominated by the Government of India;
- (iv) Two members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and one member of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha;
- (v) Not more than ten persons eminent in various spheres of Indian culture to be nominated by the President of the Council in their individual capacity;
- (vi) One representative each of the Lalit Kala Akademi, Sahitya Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi;
- (vii) Twenty representatives of Universities in India to be selected by the Governing Body from among the persons recommended by the Universities, each University being asked to recommend its nominee for the purpose;
- (viii) Not more than twenty representatives of scientific, educational and cultural organisations in India, other than those at (vi) and (vii) above, to be selected by the Governing Body of the Council as provided in the rules made therefor.

(b) All members, except where otherwise provided, shall hold office for a period of four years and shall be eligible for re-appointment. In the case of any casual vacancy, however, the term of the new incumbent shall be the remainder of the term of the original incumbent whose place has fallen vacant.

Functions of the General Assembly:

The General Assembly shall have the following functions and powers, viz.,

- (i) to consider and lay down the policy of the Council in the light of the policy directives which the Government of India may give from time to time;
- (ii) to approve the annual Budget of the Council drawn up by the Governing Body;
- (iii) to consider and approve programmes and specific projects proposed by the Governing Body and to give directions in this behalf on its own initiative;
- (iv) to receive the annual report;
- (v) to nominate auditors - unless the Government of India arranges for the audit through the Comptroller and Auditor General - and to receive the audited accounts and the auditor's report;

- (iv) to draw up the annual budget of the Council subject to the financial limitations prescribed by the Finance Committee to be submitted for the approval of the General Assembly;
- (v) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Council for the consideration of the General Assembly;
- (vi) to select representatives of Universities and of scientific, educational and cultural organisations in India to be members of the General Assembly, in accordance with Clause 9(vii) and (viii);
- (vii) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Council in National and International Conferences or organisations;
- (viii) to appoint the Secretary of the Council and other members of the staff except those the power to appoint whom is generally or specifically delegated by it to the President or Secretary or to any other Officer or Committee, provided that posts of which the total emoluments are in excess of Rs. 1000/- per month may be created only after obtaining the approval of the Government of India. This latter condition will not, however, apply to non-administrative posts such as the Council's Professors of Indian Studies posted abroad;
- (ix) to prescribe the terms and conditions of service in respect of all posts under the control of the Council;
- (x) to elect one representative to the Finance Committee in accordance with Clause 15(iv); and
- (xi) to recommend to the General Assembly names of persons for nomination as Fellows of the Council in accordance with Clause 18.

14. Meetings of the Governing Body:

- (i) The Governing Body shall ordinarily meet at least twice every year at a place and on a date to be fixed by the President. More meetings may be called by the President on his own initiative or at the request received in writing from two-thirds of the members of the Governing Body.
- (ii) Five members of the Governing Body present shall form the quorum.

15. Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, viz.,

- (i) The Financial Adviser;
- (ii) One nominee of the Government of India.
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Assembly; and
- (iv) One representative of the Governing Body.

The Committee shall elect its own Chairman.

17. Honorary Members:

The following persons shall be Honorary members of the Council with right to participate in all meetings of the Council, other than business meetings:-

One representative each of the countries constituting the regional sections of the Council to be nominated by the Head of the Diplomatic Mission in India of the country concerned.

18. Fellows of the Council:

Not more than thirty eminent persons, of whom up to half may be the nationals of India, who have a record of distinguished service in the cause of international understanding through the promotion of closer cultural relations between India and other countries, to be nominated Fellows of the Council by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Council.

19. General:

- (i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Assembly or by any authority of the Council except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in these Rules and Regulations, may be amended or set aside by the General Assembly;
- (ii) The General Assembly may, by a majority of not less than three-fourth of the members present and voting, amend this Constitution in such manner as the General Assembly may decide, except that an amendment of the objects of the Council and of the composition of the General Assembly and Governing Body will not be deemed to have been duly passed unless also supported by not less than one-half of the total membership of the General Assembly, and subsequently approved by the Government of India.
- (iii) In the case of officers of the Government of India who are nominated members of any of the Authorities or Committees of the Council in their ex-officio capacity, their nomination shall be by designation and it shall be open to them, with the permission of the President, to nominate another person to attend in their place a particular meeting of any of the Authorities or Committees of the Council of which they are members;
- (iv) No act or proceeding of the General Assembly or Governing Body or Finance Committee shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy amongst its members or any defect in its constitution;
- (v) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, any action taken by former or existing authorities of the Council shall not be invalid, provided such action is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Rules herein adopted.

List of persons who have delivered
the Azad Memorial Lectures

Year	Name of the Lecturer	Subject	No. of Lectures
1959	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Late Prime Minister of India.	India today and tomorrow .	2
1960	Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, Eminent Historian.	One world and India .	3
1961	Earl C.R. Attlee, Ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	The future of United Nations and the Future of Democracy.	2
1962	Sir C.V. Raman, Scientist and Nobel Laureate .	The gateways of human knowledge.	3
1963	Prof. Walter Hallstein, Chairman, European Economic Co-operation Commission.	The European community - a new path to peaceful union.	2
1964	Gen. C.P. Romulo, President, Philipines University.	Contemporary Nationalism and world order.	3



Personal accident, special diseases and hospitalisation benefits for artists under the Scheme of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited.

The Scheme provides for an insurance to cover named artists under a Group Policy issued in favour of the Bharat Sangeet Sabha for the following benefits:-

- I. Personal Accident and Specified Diseases for a capital sum insured of Rs.10,000/- per artist.

The benefits under this Section will accrue if the insured contract any of the following diseases:-

Aneurism, Angina Pectoris, Anthrax, Apoplexy, Appendicitis, Asiatic Cholera, Bubonic Plague, Bursitis, Cancer, Carbuncle, Cerebral Abscess, Chicken Pox, Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Facial Paralysis, Fistula-in-Ano, German Measles, Glanders, Hemiplegia, Hydrocephalus, Hydrophobia, Landry's Paralysis, Laryngitis, Lead Colic, Locomotor Ataxia, Measles, Meningitis, (Cerebro-spinal), Mumps, Myxoedema, Nephritis (acute), Otitis, Pericarditis (suppurative), Peritonitis, Perityphilitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Potomac Poisoning, Pyaemia, Quinsy, Scarlet Fever, Scurvy, Septicaemia, Shingles, Small Pox, Sunstroke, Tetanus, Tetany, Typhilitis, Typhoid (Enteric), Typhus Fever, Whooping Cough, etc.

II. Hospitalization:

- (a) Room, Board and General Nursing Service.

To be paid when upon recommendation of a physician, an Insured person is registered as an internal patient in a Hospital - actual charges but not exceeding Rs.20/- per day for a maximum of 31 days in respect of any one continuous period of hospitalisation.

Exclusions: Pregnancy or miscarriage.

- (b) Special Hospital Service:

To be paid when an Insured person, hospitalised upon the recommendation of a physician and registered as an internal patient in a hospital, is furnished or rendered any of the following special services:

Use of operating room and Treatment Room;
Anesthesia and Oxygen and their administration;
Transfusions (excluding the cost of blood or Plasma);

Medicines or Curative Materials; Films and X-rays and their interpretation and Special diagnostic such as electrocardiograms, basal metabolism etc., Laboratory service;
Ambulance (only for accidents resulting in hospitalisation).

Amount: Actual expenses incurred subject to a maximum of Rs.250/- in respect of any one period of hospitalisation.

Note: Under this section, benefits for a second period of hospitalisation on illness of a like shall not be payable during a period of one year from the last date of benefits paid.

(c) Medical Expenses during Hospitalisation:

To be paid in respect of medicines prescribed by the physician or surgeon whilst the insured person is hospitalised, and during such period only.

Amount: Actual expenses incurred subject to a maximum of Rs.250/- in respect of any one period of hospitalisation.

III. Surgical Benefits:

To be paid when an insured person has been subject to an operation performed by a duly qualified registered surgeon or surgeons - actual amount charged including post-operative care, but limited to the amounts indicated for that particular operation in the statement attached hereto, for an operation not specified in the statement the fee shall be regulated by the nature of the operation and the surgical skill involved, taking the amount shown in the table as a basis.

The maximum liability of the Company in respect of all claims during a period of 12 months will be limited to Rs.2,000/- per person.

Age Limit: The Insurance will not apply to persons aged less than 20 years or more than 60 years.

Premium: Premium will be calculated at the rate of Rs.175 per person per annum.

- (vi) to elect two Vice-Presidents from among its members;
- (vii) to elect members of the Governing Body in accordance with Clause 12(v);
- (viii) to elect members of the Finance Committee in accordance with Clause 15(iii);
- (ix) to elect Fellows of the Council in accordance with Clause 18; and
- (x) to frame its rules, regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure.

11. Meetings of the General Assembly:

- (i) The General Assembly shall ordinarily meet once every year at a place and on a date to be fixed by the President. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the President or the Governing Body, either on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Assembly.
- (ii) One-fourth of the members shall form the quorum.

The Governing Body:

The Governing Body shall consist of the following members, viz.,

- (i) President;
- (ii) Vice-Presidents;
- (iii) Financial Adviser;
- (iv) Three members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Assembly;
- (v) Nine members to be elected by the General Assembly from amongst its members of whom at least one shall be a member of the Rajya Sabha and two of the Lok Sabha.

Functions of the Governing Body:

The General Body shall have the following functions and powers viz.,

- (i) to exercise the executive authority of the Council subject to policy directives of the General Assembly;
- (ii) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Council and of its office;
- (iii) to consider and prepare programmes of the Council and specific projects for submission to the General Assembly;

1	2	3	4	5	6
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exceeding Rs. 1250/- should not be created by any organisation without the approval of the Govt. of India. Government's approval should, however, not be necessary for filling the posts.

No restriction

No restriction

Restriction on the utilisation of Government grants.

Expenditure of grants made by the Govt. of India is subject to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time impose.

No restriction

A provision should be made in the Constitutions of the three Academies and I.C.G.R. to the effect that grants made by the Govt. of India to each organisation should be used by it only for the purposes for which it has been set up.



(ii) The amendment of the objects of the Akademi requires in addition the support of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total membership

(ii) The General Council may alter, extend or abridge any purpose or purposes of the Akademi, with the prior approval of the Govt. of India.

(ii) Amendment of the objects of the Council and of the composition of the General Assembly and the Governing Body also requires the support of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total membership of the General Assembly and approval of the Govt. of India.

7. Issue of policy directives

No provision

No provision

In the discharge of its functions the General Council will be guided by such directives on question of policy as may be given by the Central Govt. The decision of the Central Govt. as to whether a question is or is not one of policy will be final.

No provision

In the discharge of its functions the General Body of each organisation should be guided by such directives on questions of policy, as may be given to it by the Govt. of India whose decision as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy should be final. This power should, however, be used by Govt. only in very exceptional circumstances.



सत्यमेव जयते

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Statement showing certain provisions pertaining to powers of Government in the constitutions of the three Academies and I.C.C.R. and the Reviewing Committee's recommendations thereon

Subject	Schitya Akademi	Lalit Kala Akademi	Sangeet Natak Akademi	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	Reviewing Committee's Recommendations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Appointment of Financial Adviser	Financial Adviser is appointed by the General Council on the recommendation of th. Executive Board.	Financial Adviser is appointed by the Government of India.	Financial Adviser is appointed by the Government of India.	Financial Adviser of the Ministry is appointed by the Government of India as Financial Adviser of the Council.	Financial Adviser in all the four cases should be appointed by the Government of India.
2. Appointment of Chairman of the Finance Committee.	The Finance Committee elects one of its members to be its Chairman.	Financial Adviser is the Chairman of the Finance Committee.	Financial Adviser is the Chairman of the Finance Committee.	The Finance Committee elects its own Chairman.	The Finance Committee of each organisation should elect its own Chairman.
3. Power to create posts	No restriction	Creation of posts carrying maximum emoluments exceeding Rs. 1000/- p.m. require the approval of the Government of India	Posts carrying maximum emoluments exceeding Rs. 1000/- p.m. can be created and filled only with the approval of the Govt. of India.	Posts carrying maximum emoluments exceeding Rs. 1000/- p.m. can be created only after obtaining the approval of the Govt. of India.	Since Rs. 1250/- is now the maximum of a standard scale of pay, the limit of the creation of posts without Govt's approval should be raised from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1250/-. Posts carrying a maximum

5. Annual Report audited accounts

No provision for the submission to Govt. of Annual Report and audited accounts.

As in column 2

The Akademi is required to submit to the Central Govt. annually, within six months of the closing of the previous financial year, a report on the working of the Akademi together with an audited statements of accounts.



Each Akademi and ICCR should submit to the Govt. of India, within six months of the closing of the financial year, an Annual Report of its activities during the year, together with the audited statements of accounts. For this purpose, the accounts should be audited by a Chartered Accountant appointed by the Executive Board of the organisation concerned with the approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

As in col.2

6. Amendment of the constitution

Approval of Govt. to the amendment of the constitution is not required.

(i) The General Council is empowered to amend the constitution by a majority of not less than 3/4th of the members present and voting.

The General Council may by a majority of not less than 3/4th of the members present and voting request the Govt. of India to amend the constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

(i) Subject to the approval of the Govt. of India, the General Council may alter the rules and regulations of the Akademi by a majority of 3/4th of the members present and voting.

(i) The General Assembly may by a majority of not less than 3/4th of the members present and voting amend the constitution of the Council.

The aims and objects as also the composition of the General Body and the Executive Board should not be changed by any Akademi or IC/R, without the approval of the Govt. of India.